"THE SECRETS OF THE NIGHT"
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO.

The Bombay Chronicle

"THE SECRETS OF THE NIGHT"
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 82— BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1925. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition:

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
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1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

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BEST MATERIALS
AND WORKMANSHIP.
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the cost of your clothings. Our representative calls on you on phoning or dropping us a post card, with latest designs and estimates.
Phone 24008
KAZI & Co.,
TAILORS & OUTFITTERS
Opp: Mongini, Ld.,
Churchgate St., : : : BOMBAY

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
10th April	RAZMAK ‡ ..		10,000
11th "	NALDERA ..	—	15,997
18th "	DELTA ..	MANTUA* —	10,902
25th "	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,433
2nd May	DELTA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th "	RANPURA ..		16,100
16th "	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd "	CHINA ..		7,952
30th "	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA		16,227
13th "	RAZMAK ..	MOREA *	10,911
20th "	CALEDONIA§		7,622
27th "	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
4th July	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11th "	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* —	10,941
18th "	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th "	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x —	20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th "	DELTA ..	MANTUA*	10,902
15th "	CALEDONIA .		7,622
22nd "	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th "	MOREA —		10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
‡ Extra Steamer, terminates voyage at Marseilles
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925.		
16th April	DUMANA — —	8,427
30th "	WARFIELD* — —	6,060
14th May	A Steamer* — —	—
28th "	GAZANA * — —	5,284
11th June	MANDALA — —	8,246
25th "	DURENDA ‡ — —	7,241

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
14th April.	SOUDAN ...	6,696	CATHAY.
17th "	KIDDERPORE*	5,334	
24th "	JEYPORE * —	5,318	
28th "	MIRZAPORE*	6,715	
28th "	SICILIA —	6,813	MOOLTAN
23rd May	NAGPORE —	5,283	
26th "	DELTA —	8,097	MALOJA
4th June	LAHORE ..	5,282	
9th "	SARDINIA —	6,634	DEVANHA
15th "	ALIPORE ..	5,273	
23rd "	SOUDAN —	6,656	NALDERA
31st July.	SICILIA —	6,813	MONGOLIA

* Cargo vessels only, proceed to Japan via Singapore.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
4th April	CHAKLA —	Karachi via Kathiawar.
6th "	VITA —	Karachi via Kathiawar
8th "	BARJORA —	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.
10th "	VARSOVA —	Busreh via Karachi.
15th "	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN :—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.
For freights and other particulars apply to :
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tottori Maru.	F. Matsukura.	5973	20th Mar.	8th Apri
Akita Maru.	S. Fujimura	3817	23rd "	5th "
Nagano Maru	S. Kuba	3824	30th "	12th "
Tenpaisan Maru.	Y. Miyamoto.	5019	6th Apr.	20th
Asuka Maru.	T. Kusakari	7559	12th "	24th "
Calcutta Maru.	A. Yamashita.	5339	28th "	12th May

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Singapore —	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong —	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai —	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe —	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No.— 20 279 Telegrams — YUSEN.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.
Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 30/6/24 ... 30,65,586
Reserve Fund 25,70,000
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa Cant.	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	London Agents: THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, INC.
(Incorporated in U.S.A.)
Bankers and Travel Agents.
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Telephone No. 20923.
Branches and Correspondents in all principal cities of the world.
BANKING.
General Banking and Exchange, Travellers' Cheques and Letters of Credit, Telegraphic and Mail Remittances to all parts of the World. Money Orders issued. Foreign Money bought and sold.
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Passages on all Steamship Lines and Railways. Itineraries and Hotel Accommodations arranged. Passage booked and Baggage insurance effected.
A WORLD SERVICE.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ..... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,67,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000
MANAGING GOVERNORS:
SIR NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E.,
W. LAMB (Offg.).
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E. C., 3.
MANAGER:
Sir SIDNEY SITWELL.
BRANCHES:

Abbottabad	Khandwa
Agra	Kumbakonum
Ahmedabad	Karachi
Ahmedabad City	Katni
Ahmednagar	Lahore
Ajmer	Larkana
Akola	Lucknow
Akyab	Ludhiana
Aligarh (Pay Office)	Lyallpur
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)
Alleppey	Madura
Ambala City	Mandalay
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency)	Mandalay City (Pay Office)
Amraoti	Mangalore
Amritsar	Masulipatam
Bangalore	Meerut
Bareilly	Meerut City (Pay Office)
Bassein	Mirzapore
Bellary	Montgomery
Benares	Moulmein
Berhampore	Mooltan
Bezwada	Moradabad
Bhopal	Murree
Bombay (Byculla)	Mussoorie
Bombay (Mandvi)	Muzaffarpur
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Muzaffarnagar
Broach	Muttra
Bulandshahr	Myingyan
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Mymensingh
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nadiad
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nandyal
Calicut	Nagpore
Cawnpore	Naunital
Chandausi (Pay Office)	Narayangange
Chittagong	Nasik
Chandpore	Negapatam
Cocanada	Nellore
Cochin	Nowshera
Coimbatore	Ootacamund
Colombo	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)
Conjeeviram (Out Station)	Patna
Cuddalore	Peshawar Cantt.
Cuddapah	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency)
Cuttack	Poona
Dacca	Poona City
Dehra Dun	Quetta
Darjeeling	Rajahmundry
Delhi	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Dalhousie	Raipur
Dhanbad	Rangoon
Dhulia	Rangpur
Dibrugarh	Rawalpindi
Erode	Rawalpindi City (Pay Office)
Ellore	Saharanpur
Etawah	Salem
Ferozepore	Sargodha
Farrukhabad	Secunderabad (Sub-Agency)
Fyzabad	Serajgunge
Gocakhpur	Sholapur
Godhra	Sialkot
Gujranwala	Simla
Guntur	Srinagar
Gwalior	Sukkur
Hapur (Pay Office)	Surat
Hathras	Tellicherry
Hubli	Thana
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tinnevelly
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tirupur
Indore	Trichinopoly
Jaipur	Trivandrum
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Tuticorin
Jalpaiguri	Ujjain
Jamshedpur	Vellore
Jharia (Sub-Agency)	Viramgam
Jubbulpore	Vizianagram
Jullundur (City)	Vizagapatam
Jullundur Cantt. (Pay Office)	Yeotmal

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.
J. G. RIDLAND.
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

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LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
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A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
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Telephone No. 1890.

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CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE
SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)
REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES
BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)
RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS :—Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS : LIBERAL and free from vexations terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT :—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES :—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
N. DATTA
Manager,
Bombay Branch
94, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.
THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM.
LODGING AND BOARDING
FOR
Hindoos and Students
Dwarkadas Mansion, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

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IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
WHICH OFFERS
THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE
OUR MULTI-BENEFIT POLICY.
The best terms for Policyholders.
The best terms for Agents.
WANTED reliable and PUSHING AGENTS in every District and Town of the Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces and Punjab
Apply for all particulars to Head Office.
Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

WITHOUT YOUR KNOWLEDGE
You may have used our medicines and derived profits as many Doctors, Vaidyas and Hakims buy from us and re-sell them as their own preparations. Our CHANDRAPRABHA PILLS are a sure cure for all general complaints of females.
PRICE RUPEE ONE FOR A TIN.
Particulars from—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

AMRUTANJAN
Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chiblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere,
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS.
WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.
Apply—
S. N. GUNDI,
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST.
BOMBAY, No 4.
Telegram GUNDISAN. Telephone No. 42118.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rate:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, 'Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," ' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED YOU TO READ CONFIDENTIAL TALKS to YOUNGMEN, 220 pages. Foreworded by Swami Shradhanandji. Price Rs. 3/-. Post Box 2135, Bombay 2.
A

WANTED.—A cultured HINDU COMPANION. Must know Sunskrit and Indian Music. Apply stating salary to Box No. 730, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 23029

WANTED—AGENTS for our new model Sun protectors "MAJESTIC GOGGLES" and other optical goods of best finish. Apply ERNST KUSEL OPTICAL COY., Indian Branch, Bunder Road, KARACHI.
A R982

WANTED.—A SCIENCE TEACHER, B.Sc. or Inter Science, for the Coronation High School, Mangrol. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials, stating the minimum salary expected to M. S. MEHTA, Educational Inspector, Mangrol, (Kathiawar).
A 23000

LAW—Experienced MANAGING CLERK of at least 10 years' standing required. Must be of good family and with large experience of Mercantile work. Solicitor's qualification unnecessary. Commencing salary Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 per mensem according to experience and ability. Apply with full particulars and copy of testimonials and references to Messrs. CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO., Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.
A 23040

LAW—Fully qualified ASSISTANT SOLICITOR of at least ten years' experience with a good knowledge of English, accurate in drafting, and experienced in advocacy, required before the monsoon. Must be of good family and possessed of a good general education. Salary Rs. 600 rising to Rs. 1,000 per mensem. Apply giving particulars of nature and extent of experience and with copies of testimonials and references to Messrs. CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO., Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.
A23035

STENOGRAPHER of good general education with thorough knowledge of English and capable of taking dictation accurately at not less than 150 words per minute required immediately. Commencing salary Rs. 200 per mensem. Apply with full particulars of nature and extent of previous experience and with copy speed certificates, testimonials and references to Messrs. CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO., Solicitors, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.
A23034

WANTED for the dredger "Sandpiper" near Rohri Sind, a capable and energetic ENGINEER with Marine experience Second Class B of test preferred but second class Inland Steam Vessel Act essential. Dredging experience not necessary but will be given preference. State salary required. Applications will be received by the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Shikarpur Canals District, at Sukkur upto 31st May, 1925. Applicant, who is finally appointed by the Chief Engineer in Sind will be required to join at Rohri. Selected applicants may be required to appear in person for an interview with the Chief Engineer in Sind for which single second class Railway or steamer fare will be paid each way. Applicant's age should not be more than 35 years and he should be of robust constitution. (Sd.) V. N. VARTAK, Chief Engineer in Sind.
A 23022

BIG MONEY—BIG SALARY—Is waiting for you to come and get it. No matter where you live or what your experience, we teach you, how to make Rs. 100 to 500 p.m. in office or at home. We teach you BY POST, at your house, in your spare time, by NEW EASY METHODS, the following subjects:—(1) BRAND NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. Two days' free trial. No money unless fully satisfied. Our students command highest salaries. (2) BOOK-KEEPING in 80 hours. Marvellous short-cut methods. Special introductory offer. (3) SOAP-MAKING. This Course free if you like. Make soap at —/1/ per lb. (4) BOOT POLISH MANUFACTURE Sample finishes free. We have helped hundreds of men to immediate and permanent success. State subject in which interested and enclose 3 anna stamp for illustrated booklet and proof of our statement. Address PRATAP COLLEGE, (B) RAWALPINDI.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A B.Sc. or B.A. with Science and also a GRADUATE, strong in English. Apply with testimonials and stating terms to the SECRETARY, E. S. Vinaya Mandir, Borsad (Distt. Kaira).
A 23032

WANTED—Two HINDU COMPOUNDERS. Apply immediately to Box No. 732, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 972

WANTED—SUPERINTENDENT of copying department with good general education, thorough knowledge of English and reliable in checking the accuracy of copies. Similar experience in a Government Office, a recommendation. Commencing salary Rs. 150 per mensem. Apply with full particulars of nature and extent of experience and with copy of testimonials and referen es to Messrs. CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO. Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.
A 23032

WANTED.—LADY SUPERINTENDENT for the Barton Female Training College at Rajkot. Starting salary Rs. 200 per month rising to Rs. 250 with free furnished quarters. Qualified European or Indian ladies with the knowledge of the Gujarati language will be given preference. Appointment will be on probation for 12 months. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned. P. B. NANAVATI, Joint Secretary, Karbharis' Meeting, Rajkot.
A23041

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET.—A GODOWN for stocking goods, etc., at Bora Bazar Street, Fort. Apply to Box No. 733, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R980

WANTED TO LET—A STABLE for Horse and carriage in Sheth Kanji Khetsey Charities Buildings, Girgaum, Kandawadi. For particulars please enquire at the Charities Trust Office at 49-51, Old Modikhana, Bombay.
C 23042

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"JOT this down," At our Auction Rooms, every Thursday we hold a Bonafide Sale. Here you can clear all your surplus furniture, articles of every description, including consignments, and convert them into cash. We pay you on Friday. Why not avail this unique service? No warehouse charges and modest terms. BYREN & CO., Auctioneers, Valuers and Commission Agents, 87, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
T 23018

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—A complete COTTON BALING PRESS. Write with full particulars and terms to Tilak Ram Row Bakhsh, P. O. Lehragoga, Patiala State, Punjab.
N R974

WANTED—SECONDHAND GINNING and PRESSING MACHINERY, must be in good condition. Apply with full particulars and price required to Box No. 731, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R972

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—MINERALOGISTS and CAPITALISTS to take lease of mineral deposits lying in certain parts of the Deo Raj Estate, Gaya District. Copies of report of the Mineral Engineer will be supplied on application. Candidates desirous may write to or interview the undersigned for settling terms within 10th April, 1925. RAJA JAGANNATH PRASAD SINHA, P. O. Deo, District Gaya.
R 982

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Sunday Chronicle,"

Madows St., Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ADJOURNED THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Telephone Buildings, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 6th day of April, 1925 at 5-0 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business, namely:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report as Amended and the Audited Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1924.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of Mr. F. E. Dinshaw and Mr. Tricumdas Gordhandas Khattau, who retire by rotation under Article 129 of the Articles of Association of the Company but who are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS and Register of Members of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th March to the 6th April, 1925, both days inclusive.

Dated this 26th day of March, 1925.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. L. MORGAN,
Secretary.
22998

NOTICE.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for posts of SUB-INSPECTORS in the Bombay City Police Force.

2. Only Indians, who are residents of the Bombay Presidency and possess the following qualifications need apply:—

Age—Between 22 and 25 years.

(N. B. In proof of the correct date of birth the applicant will have to produce in original at the time of selection (1) an Extract from the Municipal or village register of births, or a Memo from the Municipal Officer or Mamlatdar of the Taluka, that the applicant's date of birth is not traceable in the register of births, (2) a horoscope, (3) entries in books of family accounts, (4) certified copies of School or College registers, and (5) any other evidence).

Education.—Must have passed at least the School Leaving Examination.

A good knowledge of Marathi or Gujarati is essential.

Height.—Not less than 5'—5".

Chest measurement.—Not less than 33" (dilated).

Certificates from two respectable persons as to moral character and social standing.

3. The selected candidates will be required to undergo a course of training for 18 months at the Central Police Training School, Nasik, commencing from 6th July, 1925. During the course of training they will draw a monthly allowance of Rs. 40 and will have to conform to all the rules and regulations of the School. On successfully passing out of the School they will be appointed as Sub-Inspectors on probation for 12 months on pay Rs. 125 per mensem rising to Rs. 200 by an annual increment of Rs. 5, plus free quarters, a free outfit of uniform on appointment, conveyance allowance at Rs. 15 per mensem and clothing allowance at Rs. 10 per mensem. On expiry of the probationary period they will be confirmed if found satisfactory.

4. Before admission into the School the selected candidates will be required to pass a physical test to show that they are thoroughly fit for outdoor employment and are free from any disease likely to interfere with their efficiency as Police Officers; they must be vaccinated or if already vaccinated must be revaccinated.

5. Intending applicants should forward their applications written in their own handwriting with copies of certificates and testimonials to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, before the 15th May, 1925.

P. A. KELLY.
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 25th March, 1925.
22992

CHEAP TICKETS FOR EASTER HOLIDAYS.

CONCESSION TICKETS at a fare and one-third for first and second class, and at a fare and half for Inter class passengers for double journey will be issued to passengers travelling for distances over 50 miles from 9th to 12th April, 1925, available for completion of return journey up to midnight of 15th April, 1925.

A. E. TYLDEN-PATTERSON,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, 28-3-1925.
22987

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE GOCULDAS CULLIANJI BARSI COTTON PRESS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 16th April, 1925, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 74-76, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, at 3-0 p.m. (B. T.), to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Company made up to 30th June, 1924.
2.—To declare a dividend.
3.—To elect Director in place of the Director who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
4.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 9th April, 1925, to 22nd April, 1925, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
HEERJEE COOMERSEY & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 4th April, 1925.
C23037

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY

NOTICE.

SUBURBAN PASSENGERS are requested to examine Suburban Sheet Time Tables at stations. With effect from Monday, April 6th, the timings of certain Up and Down trains between the hours of 8 and 11 will be slightly revised.

E. TREVOR ROBINSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1925.
23022

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS in Form No F/1 percentage rate tender as under are invited.

	Estimated cost (about)	Earnest money to accompany the tender.
(1) Proposed Sub-Jails and out houses for the District and Sub Judges' Courts at Nadiad	43215	435
(2) District Judges' and Assistant Judges' Courts Nadiad	210444	2105
(3) Joint Judges' and Sub-Judges' Courts, Nadiad	105332	1035

Blank forms of tenders will be issued from the Office of the Undersigned at Kaira between 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. on payment of Rs. 2 (two) per each tender on any day except Sundays and Holidays upto 20th April, 1925.

Drawings and specifications for the works can be seen in the Undersigned's Office at Kaira between 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. on all days except Sundays and Holidays upto 23rd April, 1925.

Tenders should be sealed and endorsed and should reach this office along with the earnest money upto 2 p.m. on 23rd April, 1925.

Security deposit at 10 per cent of the tendered amount will have to be paid by the successful tenderer.

Any additions and alterations made by a contractor in the tender, etc., without express permission of the Undersigned will not be considered.

Acceptance or rejection of the tender for item 1 will rest with the Executive Engineer and those for items 2 and 3 with the Superintending Engineer.

(Sd.) D. W. GOGHARI,
Executive Engineer,
Kaira and Panch Mahals.

Camp Dakor,
4th April, 1925.
C23043

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that IGNATIUS DE SILVA and ALEXANDER DE SILVA, of Bombay, Christian East Indian Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person or persons having any claim in and to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise, is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing at our office in Sorab House, Oak Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the structure standing thereon, situate at Lower Mahim, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two thousand five hundred and sixty-one square yards or thereabouts, being portion of the property assessed by the Collector of Bombay under Collector's New No. 4109, New Survey No. 1844 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1263, Lower Parel Division, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 3356, 3357 and 3358 and Street Nos. 820, 821 and 822, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by 50 feet proposed Municipal Road, on or towards the South by 30 feet proposed Municipal Road, on or towards the East partly by the property bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1263 and partly by Cadastral Survey No. 1265 and on or towards the West by 100 feet Municipal Road.

Dated this 4th day of April, 1925.

ANDRADE & CUNHA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C23031

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1492 of 1923.

CHHOTALAL MULCHAND and another ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Bai JIVKOREBAI ..... Defendant.

and

Suit No. 2975 of 1923.

Bai HIRABAI ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
CHHOTALAL MULCHAND and another ..... Defendants.

and

Suit No. 4814 of 1923.

Messrs. WELJI BHIMSEY & CO....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Bai JIVKOREBAI and others ..... Defendant.

and

Messrs. WELJI BHIMSEY & Co....Applicants.

LET all parties concerned attend before the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers on THURSDAY, 16th day of April, 1925, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon (S. T.) at the hearing of an application on the part of the abovenamed applicants for an order that Mr. N. H. Moos, the Receiver in suit No. 1492 of 1923 do forthwith distribute the moneys in his hands as such Receiver prorata amongst the Attaching Creditors of the Defendants in the above suit No. 4814 of 1923 and that the Applicants' costs of and incidental to this application and the order to be made thereon be provided for.

Dated this 24th day of March, 1925.

This summons is taken out by us.

(Sd.) MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA & CO., Attorneys for the Applicants and Plaintiffs in suit No. 4814 of 1923, 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

To Bai JIVKOREBAI, widow of Mulji Asharam,
1st Defendant in suit Nos. 1492 of 1923 and 4814 of 1923.

and

Bai DEVKOREBAI, widow of Mulji Asharam,
2nd Defendant in suit No. 4814 of 1923.
C23032

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHTS OF CULTIVATING GROUND, CUTTING GRASS AND DRAWING TODDY FROM TREES, ETC., FOR THE PERIOD OF ONE YEAR.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th April 1925 sell by Public Auction at 9 a.m. (B.T.) at Tardeo Flats Chowky, the rights of cultivating ground, cutting grass and drawing toddy from the following places:—

West of Curry Road Station and to east of Deslile Road Culvert, Antop Hill, New Mahomedan Cemetary, Clerk Road, Main Drain Road to the Villard Garden, south of Haines Road Cemetery, open drain Haines Road, and the bank on the east of the Reservior open drain, Clerk Road, to the Pumping Station open drain from Clerk Road to the Reservior Haines Road Cemetery, etc.

Right of drawing Toddy for one year:—

Old burial ground at Haines Road.

The right of cultivating and cutting grass for one years:—

Arthur Road, North-West Flats, Main drain lying between Arthur Road and Flats North-West of Arthur Road. Reclaimed ground between Railway siding Tardeo.

Right of gathering and collecting fruits from the trees in the compound of Turner Sanitorium, Bhoiwada Parel.

For further particulars apply to the Municipal Commissioner's Office or the Superintendent's Office, North Brook Gardens, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MUGBHAT CROSS LANE

Suit No. 928 of 1923.

Tejmal Bhagchand and Co. v/s. S. P. Vartak and Co.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr. the receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th April, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the following valuable landed property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pensions and Tax Land or ground (since redeemed) together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mugbhat Cross Lane, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 155 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 152, New No. 1362, Old Survey No. 592 and New Survey No. 7595 and Cadastral Survey No. 347 of Girgaon Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 596 and Street No. 55 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North and West by a public passage, on or towards the East by the ground of Ballaji Ramji and on or towards the South by the property of Ramji Yadavji and Gopal Yadavji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. AMIN DESAI, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

On Sunday the 12th April at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill, Narayan Dabholkar Road, now known as Lands-End Road, very valuable and made-to-order season wood furniture of the latest design and workmanship rich glass, crockery and platedware, solid blackwood open carved furniture, Jacobine furniture leather lined, "Sharaton" suite, Chesterfield, and drawing room suitts, valuable books and book cases, rich carpets, fancy mirror cabinets, Parisian bronze, terracotta and marble figures, large mirror back side boards and dumbwaiters, revolving top writing table, office chairs, glass door silver and book cases, Gun Saxona, book case with valuable books, rich engravings, wall and table clocks, large mirror back chiffoniers, one cottage piano phonograph, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas, hat stands, easy chairs, meat safes, teapoys, aluminium utensils etc., etc.

The property of Hon. Mr Justice E. M. Pratt, I.C.S.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

APOLLO STREET.

Telephone No. 23409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MOTOR CAR DEALERS AND MOTOR OWNERS.

AUCTION SALE OF SPARE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES FOR MOTORS, LORRIES AND MOTOR ACCESSORIES.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will sell in suitable lots by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 9th day of April, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Raval Buildings opposite Messrs. Powell and Co., Sandhurst Road, by order of the concerned, spare parts and accessories for two and three tons Thornycraft, Albion and Ford Lorries such as differations, radiators, gear boxes, gear spare wheels, spare parts for engines, cylinders for Ford Cars, radiators, wheels, axles, pistons, tubes, tyres, lamps, jacks as also other motor accessories.

The above is on view.

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit and delivery by the next day on payment of Balance.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING
APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 7th April, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No 386 P.; 388 A Case No. 128; 129, 138A Small Sewree.

Building Street No. 759A; 751A; 649; 680; 680A; 712; Case No. 810; 812; 836; 844 Wadala Village and Sewree Cross Road.

Building Street No. 3257; 3258; 3254; 3344; Case No. 1151; 1162; 1165 Sion Koliwada.

MENESSE & CO.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 2736.

SALE on WEDNESDAY, the 8th April, 1925, at 3 p.m. at the Sale Room of the undersigned by order of the Banks and parties concerned:—30 cases Italian Vermouth, 15 cases Hand Round Knitting Machines, 2 cases Toys, 4 cases Transfer Pictures.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Saviwalla and Co.:—1 case 100 lbs. Manna Cannulat. (Selected flasks.)

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Mamad Valji and Sons of Chakla Street:—5 cases Cups and Saucers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BRANCHES:
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co., HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
1. THAKORDWAR, II, JUMA MUSJID. SHAIK MEMON STREET.

ROLLED GOLD PLATED WRIST WATCH No
(Obtainable in all shapes.)

New and Fashionable wrist watches can be worn by Gents and Ladies. Low prices Accurate Timekeeper. Small Size, Golden Dial. Its design and finish will satisfy the most critical test.
(Guaranteed for 4 years.)
REDUCED PRICES Rs. 7-0-0
5 years Rolled Gold Rs. 10-0-0
LORD WELLINGDON WATCH Co.,
Post Box 335, Mount Road, MADRAS.

INCANDESCENT LANTERN

300 C.P.
SIMPLE
SAFE
RELIABLE
BURNS
KEROSENE
LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY.
Humman Street, Fort, Bombay.

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AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA

Royal Opera House

TO-NIGHT 6, 8 & 10 P.M.

FLORENCE VIDOR

IN

"ALICE ADAMS"

screen production pf Booth Tarkington's prize ovel. Written for every girl who craves luxury d taken from every day life. It is heart interesng because of its vivid realisation.

FELIX STRIKES IT RICH"

AN AMUSING COMEDY

PATHE GAZETTE

OOD FRIDAY GOOD FRIDAY

April 10th

"THE WANDERING JEW."

starring

MATHESON LANG

ices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8, and As. 4 (including Tax)

OOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE HEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 and 1 p. m. and 5 p. m. and 11 p. m.

ASTER MOVIE-FEAST

A Full Week of Variety Cine—Enjoyment!

DAILY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

ROM FRIDAY 10TH APRIL TO FRIDAY 17TH APRIL NIVERSAL-JEWELS WEEK!

One Drama for One Day Only!

FRIDAY 10TH APRIL

"THE BUTTERFLY"

SATURDAY 11TH APRIL.

"ROSE OF PARIS"

SUNDAY 12TH APRIL

"WINE"

MONDAY 13TH APRIL

"FAST WORKER"

TUESDAY, 14TH APRIL

"LADY OF QUALITY"

WEDNESDAY 15TH APRIL

"SPORTING YOUTH"

THURSDAY 16TH APRIL

"K—THE UNKNOWN"

FRIDAY 17TH. APRIL

"GAIETY GIRL"

Please note our

DAILY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

One Picture for One Day Only! Al these films are

ENTIRELY NEW

Copies Specially ordered out for the Happy Easter Week!

8 New different pictures one for a day 8

AT THE

WEST-END

WEST-END

WEST-END

CINEMA—New Churney Road.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM

Presents

THIS WEEK

KRISHNA FILM Co.'s

KOHINOOR PRODUCTION

DEVI TODI.

TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA

NEW RIPON THEATRE, GRANT ROAD

FOR THREE WEEKS ONLY.

WEDNESDAY, 8th April, 1925, at (p m.8-30'

SWAYAMWAR

FRIDAY, 10th April 1925, at (p m. 3 Noon)

EKACH PYALA

SATURDAY, 11th April, 1925, at (p.m.3 Noon)

ASHA NIRASHA

SUNDAY, 12th April 1925, at (p m. 3 Noon)

NAND KUMAR

MONDAY, 13th April, 1925, at (p.m. 3 Noon)

SAUBHADRA.

Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END

TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK—a Superb Chadwick Drama

"I AM THE MAN"

6 parts—featuring America's Greatest Actor

LIONEL BARRYMORE

AND

A tale of Interesting Mystery and High-class Society Life Circumstantial evidence puts a young actress in a very awkward position with a charge of murder, and the real murderer chuckling over her plight. See the

GORGEOUS CABARAT AND DANCING SCENES

The programme includes the International News. To-night 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA New Churney Road.

WELLINGTON

To-Night and this week a roaringly funny

UNIVERSAL-JEWEL

Comedy Drama in 7 parts

"THE SECRETS OF THE NIGHT"

featuring an all-star cast, including

MADGE BELLAMY JAMES KIRKWOOD ROSEMARY THEBY And ZASU PITTS

The laughter-provoking story of a Bank Director who wanted to die, but whom nobody was willing to shoot. The Coroner turned the whole house into a veritable Bedlam—a mad house let loose.

The Programme includes the International News. To-Night 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P.M. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON CINEMA— DHOBI TALAO.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 4.

S S City of Lahore, Hafins, Liverpool
S S Petersham, Oliver, Blyth.
S S Rydol Hall, Gust, New York.
S S Karapara, Bamchr, Durban.
S S Queda Blencowe, Rangoon.
S S Tramaton Evans, Delagoabay.
S S Varsova, Watson, Busreh.
S S Kidderpore, Harris, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

April 5.

S S Akita Maru Fijimura, Kobe.
S S Ameland, Roos, Antwerp.
S S Bahadur, Blance, Calcutta.

LOADING.

April 4.

Steamer City of Lahore, for Liverpool.
Steamer Caterine, Gerolimich for Trieste.
Steamer British Sailor for Mahomerah.

S S City of Lahore:—The City Line steamer City of Lahore, 4471 tons, Captain E G Hofins, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Dydol Hall:—The Hall Line steamer Rydol Hall, 3450 tons, Captain W J Gust, arrived in harbour on Saturday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Karapara:—The African Mail steamer Karapara, 3742 tons, Captain V O Bamela arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Queda:—The B I S N Company's steamer Queda, 4760 tons, Captain J Blencowe, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice and timber.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varsova, 2043 tons, Captain J C. Watson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Kidderpore:—The P and O S N Company's steamer Kidderpore, 3263 tons, Captain R Harris, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Akita Maru:—The N Y K steamer Akita Maru, 2316 tons, Captain S Fijimura, sailed yesterday from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and 3 passengers.

S S Ameland:—The G T Company's steamer Ameland; 2156 tons, Captain D Roos, sailed yesterday from harbour for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

S S Bahadur:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Bahadur, 2936 tons, Captain T Blance, sailed yesterday from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 10th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Morea due about 11th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Ranpura due about 24th April, Agents P & O S N Co.
Mooltan due about 1st May, Agents P & O S N Co.
China due about 8th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Razmak due about 11th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 15th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 22nd May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Maloja due about 29th May, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Warfield due about 6th April, Agent M M & C.
Masula due about 20th April, Agent M M & Co.
Gazana due about 4th May, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Olympia due about 9th April, Agent G T Co.
City of London due about 11th April, Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 24th April, Agent G T Co
Tarantia due about 3rd May, Agent G T Co.
City of York due about 8th May, Agent K N Co.
City of Harvard due about 17th May, Agent K N Co.
Clan Macbryne due about 7th April, Agent J F Co.
Clan Macwhirter, due about 18th April, Agent J F Co.
City of Brisbane due about 17th April, Agent K N Co.
Scindia due about 24th May, Agent Graham T Co
Massilia due about 7th June, Agent Graham T Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent Graham T Co.
S S Circassia due about 6th July, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM HULL.

Bassano due about 20th April, Agent J F Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Teneriffa due about 18th April, Agent G T Co.
Vinstra due about 18th May, Agent G T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Hohenfels, due about 5th April, Agent L Edward.
Sternfels due about 12th April, Agent L Edward.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Meerkerk, due about 8th May. Agent E D Sassoon Co
Bovenkirk due about 18th April, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Cracovia due about 18th April, L. T. C.
Pilsna due about 18th May, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Isarco due about 28th April, Agent M Italiana.
Aquileia due about 1st May, Agent M Italiana.
Massini due about 20th May, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Sutton Hall due about 18th April, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Shanghai due about 7th April Agent F F Campbell Co.
Kathlamba due about 23rd April, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Algio due about 7th April, Agent Volkart Bros.
Steel Mariner due about 7th April, Agent M M & Co.

FROM KOBE.

Asuka Maru due about 10th April, Agent N Y K.
Argun Maru due about 10th April Agent O S K.
Uga Maru, due about 14th April, Agent O S K.
Borneo Maru, due about 25th April, Agent O S K
Sumatra Maru, due about 10th May, Agent O S K.
Tenpalsan Maru due about 6th April, Agent N Y K.

FROM CHINA.

Soudan due about 5th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mirzapore due about 16th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 19th April, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Khandala due about 18th April, Agent M M Co.

EXPORT.

4-4-25.

S S Razmak for Marseilles:—50 cwt deer horns, L Tharia & Sons.

S S Capo di Monte for Genoa:—50 tons old iron scrap, G N Kasam.

S S Capo di Monte for Barcelona:—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Tirreno for Hamburg:—140 bales clean cotton fly, D H Bode & Sons; 75 cwt turmeric V N Joshi; 301 bales cotton fly, Textiles Products Ltd.; 211 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Panaghis for Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton, Arjai Khimji & Co. 55 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—1711 bales cotton, Textiles Products Ld. 55 bales cotton fly, B Meyer & Co. 4½ cwt castings, S M H Kadarbakhsh.

S S Tannenfels for Bremen:—300 cwt mustard seed, C. Jivanlal & Co.

City of Genoa for Antwerp:—420 cwt gum Arabic, N Muljee & Co. 2000 cwt castor seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co. 112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros. 30 bales hemp, G Mawjee.

S S Genova for Genoa:—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros. 168 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—71 bales cotton, Jacob Sassoon Mills. 5 bales cotton, C Parekh & Co.; 67 bales cotton waste, V N Joshi; 64 bales cotton fly, Walmer & Co. Ltd. 25 bales wool, Meyer Nissim; 10 bales wool, The Bombay Co. Ltd. 110 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros. Ltd. 171 bales cotton, Jacob Sassoon Mills; 36 bales cotton yarn, 8he Swadeshi Mills Cd. Ltd. 72 bales wool, C Ramswaran; 55 bales cotton, E D Tata & Co. Ld.; 240 bales cotton, Volkart Bros. 50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Circassia for New York:—34 bales Manilla Rope cutting, 84 bales jute cuttings, M Somji.

S S Circassia for Marseilles:—55 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas & Co. 110 bales cotton fly, B Meyer & Co. 310 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Circassia for Barcelona:—250 bales cotton, B Karsondas & Co.

S S Circassia for Philadelphia:—1 cask wet salted goat skins, Briskey Co.

S S Circassia for Liverpool or Glasgow:—1250 cwt linseed oil cake, N V Velmahomed.

S S Circassia for Glasgow:—2000 cwt linseed oil cake, N V Velmahomed; 10000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros. 4700 cwt cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Circassia for Constantinople:—100 cwt. Mendhi Powder, A El Ezdi.

S S Circassia for Salonica:—9 bales cotton twist, G Radhakisondas.

S S City of Lahore for Liverpool:—50 bales cotton fly, M Mafatlal & Co. 50 bales cotton waste M. Mafatlal & Co. 1953 cwt myrabollams, Kalyandas Bros. 100 bales cotton Ralli Bros. 6000 cwt rape seed, Ralli Bros.

S S City of Lahore for Marseilles:—27 bales hmp, Rayania Bros.

S S Nethergate for Antwerp:—55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

S S Caterina Zerolinich for Trieste:—14 bales cow hides, H M Halim & Co. 100 cwt. mustard seed, C Jivanlal & Co. 220 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ld.

S S Caterina Zerolinich for Triestino:—110 bales cotton, B Meyer & Co.

S S Caterina Zerolinich for Venice:—220 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ld. 661 bales cotton, K Devchand & Co.

S S Turkestan for Constantinople:—2 bundles woollen carpets and silk screens, H A Ebrahimoff.

S S Turkestan for Piraeus:—4000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Turkestan for Hamburg:—11 bales cotton, Birla Bros Ltd. 50 bales hemp, D M Doongaji.

S S Naldera for London:—22 bales cow hides tanned, Aziz & Co. 41 bales cow hides tanned, A Abdoola & Co. 200 cwt buffalo horns L Tharia & Sons: 80 cwt deer horns, L Tharia & Sons. 51 cwt gum olibanum, P. Chhotalal & Co. 1953 cwt myrabollams, Kalyandas Bros. 5 cwt Bombay Ducks, N K Jussawala: 18 bundles Fox skins (for furs), H A Aminoff: 2 bundles Pole cat skins (for furs) H A Aminoff: 25 bundles woollen carpets H A Aminoff: 59 bundles woollen carpets H A Ebrahimoff: 18 bundles Jackal skins (for furs) H A Ebrahimoff: 5 bundles Fox skins (for furs) H A Ebrahimoff. 4 bundles Fox skins (for furs) A Jamshedoff: 6 bundles woollen carpets, H Hajioff; 15 bales cow hides tanned C Rehimtoola & Sons.

S S Naldera for Marseilles:—4 bales goat skins tanned, Aziz & Co.

S S Ischia for Genoa:—110 bales cotton, B Meyer & Co.

S S Tottori Maru for Nagoya:—100 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld.

S S Tottori Maru for Yokoichi:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld.

S S Tottori Maru for Osaka:—300 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld.

S S Tottori Maru for Kobe:—1200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd. 800 bales cotton, Jaman Cotton T Co, Ltd. 1000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Tottori Maru for Moji:—300 bales cotton, Suzuki & Co, Ld.

S S Honolulu Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, Japan Trading & Mfg. Co. Ld.

S S Honolulu Maru for Moji:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Honolulu for Negoya:—200 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Honolulu Maru for Yokaichi:—100 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Honolulu Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, T M. Kaisha Ld.

IMPORT.

4-4-25.

S S Kosmos fsom New Yosk:—Agents F F Campbell & Co. Ltd.:—

From Philadelphia:—50 cases parafine wax, 1 case grease sample, 4 cases lubricating oil, 2 barrels lubricating oil, 619 drums lubricating 40 barrels grease, 6 cases gum grease, 56 cases Gas Mantles.

From New York:—30 drums Asphaltum, 35 cases grease, 136 H barrels grease, 100 cases lubricating grease, 200 kegs lubricating grease, 265 barrels lubricating oil, 1255 drums lubricating oil 250 cases wax, 410 cases Quaker Oats 39 cases garden seed, 13 cases Hinges, 31 cases toilet soap, 36 cases fancy soap, 120 cases canned salmon, 50 cases pharmaceuticals, 24 cases Listerine, 89 cases Antiphlogistine, 58 cases Vaseline, 32 cases Force Food, 58 cases Ketchup, 47 cases Olives, 20 cases corn starch, 15 cases Grape nuts 45 cases turpentine substitute, 161 cases medicine, 16 packages medicine, 50 cases cotton remnants, 32 bales cotton remnants, 10 bales cotton, 26 bales old clothing 100 bales cotton piece goods, 26 cases cotton piece goods, 26 cases paint, 35 drums paint, 35 pails paint, 50 pails water-proofing compound, 87 drums water-proofing compound, 64 drums Caustic soda, 140 drums Dyes, 90 drums Dyestuffs, 30 barrels Dyestuffs, 130 barrels corn syrup, 104 packages Hurricane Lanterns 86 packages Globes, 33 Packages Sulphur Ritters 100 bags Dextrine, 39 casks Bichromate of soda, 38 casks Bichromate of poash, 56 straw Glyco Thymoline, 3 kegs gold coin, 80 kegs gold bars 1457 bars gold bars.

S S Atna from Hamburg. Agents:—Grahams Trading Co. Ltd.:—

From Hamburg:—44 crates empty bottles 21 cases empty bottles, 51 cases salammoniac bricks, 13 cases Lionical ware, 20 cases enamelled ware, 21 cases Berlin wool, 19 cases hurricane Lanterns 127 bundles hurricane lanterns, 162 packages hurricane lanterns 150 D/bags Salt petre, 35 bales cotton wool, 318 bales papers, 9 cases paper, 34 cases padlocks 460 cases Beer 50 cases brass circles, 21 cases Blacking, 98 cases German Silver circles, 268 cases hollow glass, 30 cases tannic acid extract 40 cases school slates 123 cases slate pencils, 20 cases port win, 33 cases China ware, 140 cases Aniline colors, 89 casks Anilinue colours, 47 casks Iron ware, 104 cases Iron ware, 91 cases Petroleum stoves, 49 cases Earthen goods 16 cases cotton and art. silk goods, 20 cases lamps, 50 cases Aluminium circles, 16 cases German Silver wire, 150 coils Iron ware, 100 D/bags Epsom Salt, 19 D/bags caraway seed 91 D/bags Hurricane lamps, 100 bundles copper sheets, 364 bundles steel sheets.

From Oslo:—91 cases sulphur matches, 25 cases cream, 230 cases milk, 25 cases preserves 50 cases canned goods, 10 cases nails, 1614 kegs Nails, 728 bales paper 698 bundles boards, 50 cases smoked sild in olive oil.

From Gothenburg:—11 reels pa7per 250 bales paper, 379 rolls papers, 17 cases paper 22 cases Envelopes, 1750 cases matches in zinc, 179 cases steel hinges 207 cases petroleum stoves etc. 179 cases Nails, 300 kegs Nails, 327 packages Nails, 54 packages, iron ware, 17 crates Iron ware 201 bundles Faggot seel 1215 bundles Boards.

S S Tottori Maru from Yokohama. Agents:—Nippon Yusen Kaisha:—

From Yokohama:—123 cases silk goods, 20 cases Doupion silk, 19 cases peppermint crystal, 17 cases waste silk, 27 cases cotton crepe, 300 cases biscuits, 11 cases cotton goods.

From Tokyo:—13 cases glass ware, 85 cases clocks, 110 cases rubber toys, 60 bales cotton yarn.

From Nagoya:—682 cases porcelain, 16 cases porcelain ware, 635 cases glassware, 89 bales cotton yarn, 145 bales cotton shirting.

From Osaka:—30 bales straw boards, 10 bales cotton sheeting, 120 bales cotton shirting, 30 cases cotton shirting, 51 cases cotton drill, 310 bales cotton drill, 319 bales cotton yarn, 28 cases cotton yarn, 75 cases matches, 101 cases brass circles, 475 cases glass bangles 278 cases glass ware, 116 cases glass beads, 103 cases brass wire, 22 cases Rubber Toys, 35 cases mirrors, 25 cases cotton cloth, 37 cases enamelled ware, 20 cases methyl violet, 35 cases whistles, 18 cases Porcelain goods, 5 cases silk yarn 12 cases cotton hosiery goods, 25 cases paint, 280 drums paint.

From Kobe:—50 bales cotton sheeting, 20 bales cotton shirting 81 cases cotton shirting, 10 cases cotton yarn, 133 bales cotton yarn, 30 bales cotton drill, 81 cases cotton drill, 129 cases silk goods, 12 cases silk yarn, 15 cases Needles, 40 cases cotton crepe, 37 cases cotton hosiery, 5 bales cotton hosiery, 100 bags dried Ginger, 50 packages Refined Sulphur, 50 cases Enamelled ware, 30 cases celluloid war, 40 cases porcelain flower pots, 90 cases Refined camphor 76 cases glassware, 100 cases matches, 80 cases celluloid bangles, 384 cases glass bangles.

From Moji:—10 bales cotton yarn.

From Shanghai:—35 cases silk yarn, 229 cases silk piece goods, 14 cases silk 32 bales silk, 25 bales cotton yarn, 75 bales cotton drill, 118 bales tea 108 cases Tea, 100 bags green beans.

From Hongkong:—138 bags sugar candy, 100 bags refined sugar, 125 packages Fire crackers, 625 cases cassia, 28 cases silk goods, 80 cases cotton socks, 6 cases pongor silk.

From Singapore:—18 cases lactogon 272 cases condensed milk, 18 cases rubber goods, 47 bags pepper, 914 bags betel nuts, 700 bags sago flour, 1148 bundles rattans 41 bundles gum Benjamin 15 D/bags coffee; 296 D/bags sago pearl 10 D/bags gum copal 20 baskets cube gumbier.

From Colombo:—23 cases tea, 250 bags Arec nuts, 31 bags empty gas cylinders.

CAUSE LIST.

(FRIDAY, April 6).

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE COYAJI.

In the Division Court No. 52.
APPEAL FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

36-25-351-23—Motichand and D. Devkaran Bholaram and another, Rai Saheb Sangildas Jesiram and others Crawford B and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.

BEFORE THE HON. SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH

In the Division Court No. 49.
FOR JUDGMENT.

3879-23—Rele and Co, Hhivdhanmal Agarwalla v Surajmal Badrinarayen, Merwanji K and Co.

4143-23—Little and Co, The Bombay Merchant Bank Ltd, Jaisinghbai Mohanbhai Dalal and anr., Crawford B and Co.

1863-23—Motichand and D, Bastimal Kevalchand v Sheshmal Sultanmal Khandkalla and Co.

TESTAMENTARY CAUSES.

30-24—Re, Damoder R Kamat, Sabnis and G, Mahadev Ramchandra and another, Anant Damoder Kamat, Matubhai J and M.

8-25—Re, Nanaji Balaji Walunj, Manoher and Co, Dhondibai widow of Vishram Sakaram Daskhile, Ansuyabai widow of Nanaji Balaji Walunj, Kanubhai Shastri.

9-25—Re, Fred Tinker, Little and Co, George Lewis Walker, John Tinker, Madhavji and Co.

13-25—Re Abdul Kader Bawla, Mulla and M, Rakhiabai widow of Abdulla Abul Rahim, (1) Abdul Sakoor Haji Rahimtulla (2) Abdul Razak Hupi Rahimtulla (3) Abdul Latif Haji Rahimtoola, Ardeshir H D and Co, Tyabji D and Co.

LONG CAUSE.

684-25—Tyabji D and Co, Shivnarayen Baxiram Nemani and ors., Maneckbai, widow Dabholker and J.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

1840-23—Payne and Co, Purshotam Ladha v Nursey Vardhman and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4664-21—Malvi M R and Co, N H Moos v Haji Abdulla Haji Cassam and anr, Shroff and L, Rele and Co.

4872-23—Daphtary F and D, Bhogilal Virchand Deepchand v Cassambhoy Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Mulla and M.

5049-22—Mulji P and P, Hiravalu v Chunilal Lalubhai and Co, Vachha and Co, Rele and Co.

3355-23—Pandia and Co., Purshotam Nathubhai v Parvati and others, Thakoredas and D.

567-23—Amin and D, Bai Harkorbai v Rambai and others, Mantri and Co., Mansukhlal H M & Co., Little and Co.

1808-23—Mehta L and Co, Bai Dosibai v Dhanbai and another, Madhavji & Co.,

1893-24—Captain and V, The Omiar Foundling and Engineering Co, Ltd, Lala Har Narayen, Judah and S.

1956-23—Payne and Cd, Kirk and Co, (Blackburn) Ltd, Coutts and Co, Smetham B and L.

2437-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Kasturbai Jivraj Bhawanji, Jivraj Bhavanji, Dastur and Co.

3167-23—Little and Co, The Bank of Morvi Ltd, The Indian Engineering Co, Manchershaw and N.

3540-23—Kanga and Co, Cursondas Tejpal and Co v The Official Assignee of Bombay.

586-23—Mulla and M, Bai Labhduri v The Sir Waghji Vardhman Camp Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C.

3217-23—Mulla and M, Vithalji Makanji v The Sir Waghji Wadhwan Camp Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C, Bhaishanker K and G.

3291-23—Mulla and M, Vithalji Makanji v The Sir Waghji Wadhwan Camp Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C, Bhaishanker K and G.

3582-23—Jamsetji R and D, Chaturbhai v The Sir Waghji Wadhwan Camp Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C, Bhaishanker K and G.

3633-23—Mulla and M, Vithaldas Makanji and anr v Sir Waghji Wadhwan Camp Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C, Bhaishanker K and G.

4707-23—Dayalji and Co, Jiwanlal Manilal v Patel Jugjiwan Chagandal, Mehta L and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 48.
FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.
FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

3187-24—Rayne and Co, Messrs Pirally Abdulla Dossal and Sons, Abbai Nathu, Matubhai J and M.

SHORT CAUSES.

1886-24—Kharas and Co, Meherjibhoy Bomanji Cooper v J D Meherjina, Shah and Co., Shamrao M and H.

3142-24—Dastur and Co, Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal v Shah Choonilal Hemchand, Mulla and M.

233-25—Dharamsi D and Co, Bachubai Jamsedji Francis v Devishah Hastprasad, Jhavery & Co.

2195-24—Captain and V, Rachaldas Gidoomal & Co, v Dinmahomed Fatehmahomed and anr., Merwanji K and Co.

410-25—Craigie B and C, Narayen Harishchandraji and another v Cumrudin Kikabhoy and others, In Person.

4414-24—Soonderdas and Co Haji Ayub Haji Begmahomed v Odhavji Gigabhai, Mohile P and G.

51-25—Payne and Co, Stevens Macknight v Nasranji Dwarkadas and another, Dabholker and J.

220-25—Purnanand C and J, Kantal Pratahsi v A Juddah, Khandwalla & Chh.

2783-21—N C Dalal and Co., B N Lang v Bhagwan Umed and others, Jhavery and Co.

4213-24—Payne and Co, Narsidas Jekisondas v Chotalal Vadilal, Shah and Co.

352-25—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit, Haji Cassum Haji Ebrahim, Rege and S.

353-25—Dabholker and J, Amartlal Motichand, Akbaralli Esufalli Lokhandwalla, Sabnis G and S.

4114-24—Vachha and Co, Kadoomal Jethanand Wadhma, Chelaram Meerchand, Kanga and Co.

396-25—Tyabji D and Co, Maruti Morarji Palve, Jalimsing, Mansharsing, Kandwalla and Chh.

190-25—Madhavji and Co, Mahomed Suleman and Co, Shavaksha Bapuji Chinoy, Dallas and Co.

3523-24—N C Dalal and Co, Maganlal Chunilal Ghia, Chimanlal Mohanlal, Sorajmal and Co.

479-24—Craigie B and C, Gorio Ltd., L Gordhandas and Co, and ors, Mehta L and Co.

3911-24—Pandia and Co, Daulatram Khubchand, Gopala Giri and anr, Ramanlal and H.

258-25—Tyabji D and Co, Bai Monghibai wife of Jamnadas Lakhamdas, Gangadas Mulji, M B Chothia and Co.

3444-23—Matubhai J and M., Curriambhoy Lalji Sajan and Co, Jamal Bros, Co. Ltd. Bhaishanker K and G.

501-23—Ferreira and V, Joseph Baptista, S K Kelesker and another, Daphtary F and D.

3385-24—Crawford B and Co, Guil and Co, Rambakas Lachmandas Payne and Co.

2602-24—Rele and Co, Dhanjishaw Dadabhoy Ghista, Karsondas Narandas, Bhaishanker K and G.

4342-24—Amin and D, Abbas Sheriff, Abdulla Jusab, Rege and S.

330-25—Choksey and Co, Thakoredas Maganlal Chunilal Bapalal and others, Jhavery and Co, Dubash and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP.

In the Division Court No. 43.
FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

4555-22—Motichand and D, Dharamdas Nagardas, Motilal Dayaram.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

4399-24—Shroff and L, Osac Sharpe v Messrs, Seth Johnson and Sons and anr., Andrade and B.

LONG CAUSES.

4218-22—N C Dalal and Co, N H Moos, Navalchand Malukchand, Amarchand M, Edgelaw G W and Co.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

2773-19—Bhai Shanker K and G, N H Moos, Ohavji Anandji and others, Matubhai J and M, Raghavaya N and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

976-22—Motichand and D, Fulchand Tricumji Pirojshah Rustomji Vakharia and anr., N C Dalal and Co., Mulla & M.

5122-22—Wadia G and Co, The David Mills Ltd, The G I P Railway Co., Little and Co.

250-22—M B Chothia and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Gordhandas Kalianji Bhat, Ramanlal and H.

410-22—Surajmal and Co, Kankuchand Mulchand, R Langan and others, Kanga and Co.

427-22—Rustomji and G, Ranchoddas Girdharilal, Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal and others, Merwanji K and Co.

489-22—Rustomji and G, Nagji Motiji and Co, Gangubai Motiram Dhurandhar and another, Wadia G and Co.

573-22—Mehta L and Co, Kakubhai Jumakhram, Wadilal Chhaganlal, N C Dalal and Co.

580-22—Crawford B and Co, The American Trading Co, Bird and Co, Craigie B Kesribai and another, Matubhai J and Co.

4839-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Aspandiar Godraj Meherban, Murzban Kaikhasru Marzban, Surveyor and Co.

169-22—Surveyor and Co, Murzban Kaikhasru Marzban, Rajabali Tyabji and others Jamsedji R and D Payne and Co.

420-22—Mulla and M, N H Moos vs Vallabhdas Dinshaw and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

4650-22—N C Dalal and Co, Madavji Mohanji and Co, vs Jugjiwandas Changanlal, Mehta L and Co.

475-22—Soonderdas and Co, Kallianji Karsondas, vs The Godavery Valley Ginning and Pressing Co Ltd., Wadia G and Co.

1122-22—Vachha and Co, Dayabhai Ambalal and Co, Ramji Purshotam and Co, Mulla and M.

503-22—In Person Manibhai Motibhai Patel, vs Bai Santa and another, Shah and Co.

4447-22—Khandwalla and Co, Jayanarayen Lalchand Tapdia and another, vs Mohanlal Ramnarayen and others, Malvi M R and C.

76-22—Madhavji and Co, Chunilal Gambhirdas and Co, and another, vs Jivanlal Ujamsey, N C Dalal and Co.

5774-22—Raghvaya N and Co, Biharilal Kunjilal v Indersing Mehta and another, Surajma and Co.

4977-22—Matubhai J and M, The Western India Transport Co Ltd, Bhikhubhai Virchand.

999-22—Pandia and Co, Velji Desai v Virji Jetha, Raghvaya N and Co.

4442-22—N C Dalal and Co, Hemchand Jadhavji v Meghji Jeth and Co, Ramanlal and Co, Raghvaya N & Co.

4443-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Manohar Ganpatrao Dhumatker and another, v Ganjat Pundik Dhumatkar and others, Rele and Co, Chitnis K and M, Manilal and K.

1623-22—Malvi M R and Co., B N Lang v Ramchandas Tatha, Edgelow G W and Co.

419-22—Judah and S, Tadas Mehari and Co v Dwarkadas and Co., Malvi M R and Co.

S C Ct 1557—20865-21—Malvi M R and Co., Vasantlal Ranglal and others v Narayenrao A Tadas and another, Judah and S.

157-22—Crawford B and Co., George Brunton and Sons v The Anglo-Indian and Col. Navigation Co Ltd., Bhaishanker K and G.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 4.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/8
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8
Bank's buying D D 1/5 29/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 665
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 725
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 710
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 117
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 112
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 154
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 208¼
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158-3/4
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 281¼.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.78-1/8
London—Paris Frcs. 92.85
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80
London—Brussels Frcs. 94.20
London—Rome Liras 116.00
London—Berlin Marks——
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
The Exchange Market was steady.

EXCHANGE FORWARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 4.

Bank's selling T T April 1/5 13/16
Bank's buying T T April 1/5 27/32
Bank's selling T T May 1/5 25/32
Bank's buying T T May 1/5 27/32
Bank's selling T T June/October 1/5 3/4
Bank's buying T T June/October 1/5 13/16
Bank's selling T T November 1/5 25/32.
Bank's buying T T November 1/5 27/32
Bank's selling T T December 1/5 13/16
Bank's buying T T December 1/5 7/8.

London, Apl. 3.

Tele. Transfers steady 1/5 7/8
Bar Gold quiet £4.6.6
Bar Silver Spot quiet 31 7/16

London, Apl. 4.

Tele. Transfers steady 1/5 29/32
Bar Silver Spot quiet 31 7/16

London, April 3.

Rentes 3 per cent 46 3/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 7/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 3/8
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet.
Interest day to day loans 3 1/4
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th instant.
Bullion Shipments £844.15.
(London markets closed on Saturday, 11th April).

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 4.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 13/16
Bank Demand	1/5 27/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m-s	1/6 1/8
Fcs Demand.	667
American Dollars	281 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	154
Shanghai	208 1/2
Japan	117 1/2
Singapore	158 3/4

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, April 3.

Stockholm	1774
Christiania	3006
Amsterdam	1199
Switzerland	2478

London, April 3.

Exchange on London in Paris 9300
Exchange on London in Germany 2006 7/8
Exchange on London in Italy 11689
New York, April 3.
Demand Bills 47775

DISCOUNTS.

London, April 3.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 5/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 11/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 3/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4
5 per cent Rentes 18 1/4

London, April 4.

Consols 2½ per cent 24.83
Warsaw 92.35
Rentes 3 per cent 46 3/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 7/8
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 3/8
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 5/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 11/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5 1/2
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 3/4
Interest day to day loans 3 3/4
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th inst.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 4.

Three Months 4-5/8 per cent.
Six Months 4-3/4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.

MONEY.

Call 6 per cent
One Month 5-3/4 per cent.
Three Months 5-1/2 per cent.
Six Months 5 per cent.
TONE OF MONEY MARKET—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, April 4.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £88 1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent ...91 5/8
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £102 1/16
Conversion Loan £76 15/16
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £101 3/4
Indian Loan 7 per cent £104 3/4
Consols 2½ per cent £57
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £49 1/2

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURIEIES.

Bomaby, April 4.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67/14
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 85.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 97/14
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 98/13
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1025 Rs. 103/
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs 104/6
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/13
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/2
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102/14
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103/8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 104/2
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107/8
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 56.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 98.
TONE OF MARKET:—
The Market was quiet but steady.

SHARES.

Bomaby, April 4.

BANKS.

The Imperial Bank 1400, India Bank 72/4, Central 23/12, Eastern Bank 87.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmd. Advance 432/8, Apollo 15, Bombay Cotton 487/8, Bombay Dyeing 1132/8, Century 580, Central India 538/12, Colaba Land 130, Crescent 235, Currim 450, Dawn 670, Edward Sassoon 140, E.D. Sassoon 1/6, Fazulbhoy 957/8, Globe 46/4, Gokak 108/12, Indian Bleaching 227/8, Indore Malwa 370, Kasturchand 132/8, Khatau 115, Madhavrao Scindia 52/8, Madhowji 368/12, Mathuradas 255 Maneckji Petit 2650, Meyer Sassoon 120, New Great 373/12, Pabaney 347/8, Pearls 558/12, Phoenix 535, Premier 75, Simplex 202/8, Swan 1090xd., Swadeshi 615, Tata Mills 155, Vishnu Cotton 1835, Standard 1550.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 482/8, Alcock 165, B. Burma 317/8, B. Burma N.I. 78/12, Bt. Burma Petrol 4/13, B. Tramway 101/14, Bombay Steam 80, Bundi Cement 9, Katni Ordy. 52/8, Do. Deferred 140, New India Insurance 13/4, Shivrajpur 53/8, Tata Iron Ordinary 16/8, Do. Deferred 55, Tata Hydro 988/12, Tata Power Ordinary 395, Tata Power Preferred 510n., Scindia Steam 6-6.
Tone of the Market:—The Market closed weak with very small business.

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank £139
Chartered Bank £20 5/8 Exdividend.
National Bank ...46 1/2 Exdividend.
P. & O. Bank £11
Eastern Bank £6 3/8

SHARE MARKET—LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 4

Apollo Mill	15	Morarji Goculdas	2700
Elphinstone	30	Madras United	575
Emperor Edward	450	Union Mill	225
Asur Virjee	10	Laxmi Cotton	4950
Alliance Cotton	70	Vishnoo Cotton	1850
Indian Dy.& Mfg.	227-8	Western India	560
Indian Mfg.	950	Wadia Woollen Mill	6-12
E. D. Sassoon	1-6	Sassoon Silk	557-8
Indian Woln Mill	15	Sassoon Cotton	45
Currimbhoy Mill	450	Sholapur	10600
Kilachand	5-12	Standard Mill	1500
Koorla Mill	160	Hindoostan Mill	1000
Kastoorchand	135	Hyderabad	2440
Khandesh Mill	2250	Tata Power Elec.	390
Khatau Mill	117-8	Punjab Cement	2-4
Gold Mohur	32	Bombay Flour	liq.
Jamshed Mill	115	Union Flour	32-8
Jivraj Baloo	600	Oriental Life	475
Tata Mill prof.	190	Emperor	420
David	—	New India	13-4
Dawn Mill	695	Jupiter Ins.	6-2
New Cityex-Divi	260	Great Indin	10
Placet	30	Scindia Steam	6-6
Premier	75	Eastern Chemical	1-12
Presidency	70	Port Canning	650
Bradbury Mills	475	B'bay Telephone	28
Bombay Indstl	25	„ Uganda	57
Birla	17	„ Burma New	78-12
Madhavil	180	Br. Burma Petrol	4-13
Madhaorao Scin-	55	Tata Oil	13
Maneckji Petit	2700		

Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) £67 3/4
Govt. Securities 3 per cent £58
The previous market was unchanged.

BULLION.

Bomaby, April 4.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/12/0
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/13/6
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/14/9
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/15/3
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 22/0/3
Bar silver ready Rs. 73/4/0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 73/4/0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 71/14/0

London, April 3.

Bar gold ready s. 86-6
Silver forward d. 31-7
Silver forward d. 31-6
TONE OF SILVER—
Dull. Very little business doing. Market has rather a declining tendency.

GOLD.

Bombay, April 4.

Ready:—21-15-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Chaitor	21-14-6	21-15-9		21-15-6
Visak	22-0-3	22-1-3		22-1-0

Teji Mandi.
Chaitor 0—0—0
Visak. 0—4—6
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, April 4.

Ready:—73-4-0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Chaitor	72-1-0	73-8-0		73-2-0
Visak	71-10-0	72-1-0		71-14-0

Teji Mandi.
Chaitor 0—12—0
Visak. 1—6—0

Tone Market—Firm and excited with rumours of corner.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bomaby, April 4.

After the recent advance Reuter reported to-day 21 to 39 points lower in New York futures. The market declined on considerable long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported unchanged to 4 points up.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs A Norden and Co cable under date 3rd instant as under:—

"Fundamental situation indicates further decline. Weather favourable except for South-West dry."

The tone of our market is distinctly easier and with practically no ready demand there is no support in evidence at the moment. The decline, in our opinion, has gone too far and it looks as though purchases at the present level of prices should be reasonably safe in the long run.

As a result of easier advices from Home, the Marwari Bazar this morning opened for F.G. Broach April/May delivery very much lower at Rs. 462 and after improving by a rupee steadily gave way on Commission Houses and offices selling to Rs. 460. Around this level, Bazar operators were buyers which raised the value to Rs. 461¼ but on general selling the rate again eased to Rs. 459¼. At this stage, however, several offices bought, with the result that by 4 p.m. the price again ruled Rs. 462 and the Marwari Bazar finally closed at Rs. 462.

July/August Broach opened this morning at Rs. 465½ and at the outset advanced to Rs. 466½. This rate, however, was not maintained, for on the prominent Indore operator coming out to sell the market depressed to Rs. 463. Fluctuating between Rs. 463 and Rs. 464½ the Bazar closed at 4-30 p.m. at Rs. 465. At Cotton Depot the market opened at Rs. 463½ and going upto Rs. 465 on buying by Commission Houses closed quiet at Rs. 464 on selling by Marwari Jobbers.

F.G. Bengal May and July were quoted respectively at Rs. 410 and Rs. 414.

Yesterday our Ready market ruled very quiet and the demand was very poor, with holders anxious sellers.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6-30 P.M.

Bombay, April 4.

Fully Good Broach April-May	..	461
„ „ „ July-Aug.	..	464
Fully Good Bengal May	..	410
„ „ July	..	413

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 4.

		Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal Superfine	M.G.	..	.. ..
„ Fine	M.G.	..	420 /25 ..
„	F.G.M.G.	410/12	.. ..
Sindh-Punjab Fine	M.G.	..	420/25 ..
„	F.G.M.G.	410/12	.. ..
Punjab Americans	M.G.	495/505	.. ..
Wardha-Hingt. Fine			
	M.G.	445/50	470 ..
Nagpur	..	440/50	470 ..
Yeotmal .. Fine	M.G.	440/35	460 ..
Pulgaon .. „	„	450/40	460/65 ..
Dhamangaon „	„	435/40	460 ..
Amraoti .. „	„	425/430	460/55 ..
Khamgaon-Akola „	„	425/435	460/55 ..
Mulkapur „	„	410	450 ..
Khandesh „	„	405/10	450/40 ..
„	F.G.M.G.	..	. ..
Broach Fine	M.G.	..	475/90 ..
„ Fully Good	„	..	470/75 ..
Muthia Fine	„	..	.. ..
„	F.G.M.G.	430/20	.. ..
Dharwar	S.G.	..	.. ..
Coompta	M.G.	530	.. ..
Westerns	„	470/85	.. ..
„	H.G.	..	.. ..
Miraj	M.G.	5'0	.. ..
Cambodia		530/40	— —

Liverpool, Apl. 3.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp 500 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 450 Bales.
Mid. Americans Spot:—Universal standard 13.72 quiet.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 33.15
New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May	24.64
July	24.91
October	24.44
New York Noon Call	
May	24.61
July	24.88
October	24.47
New Orleans 10 a.m.	
March	24.61
May	24.89

COTTON,

Liverpool, April 4.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 3,000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 100 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 200 bales.
Total Day's Imports nil.
Mid. Americans Spot.—
Universal Standard 1352—dull.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 3315

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, April 3.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May	13.45	+.04
July	13.50	+.05
August	13.41	+.08
October	13.24	+.07
January	13.09	+.07
March	13.03	+.06
EGYPTIANS:—		
May	31.70	+.25
July	30.70	+.25
November	25.40	+.15

London, April 2.

Belgium	(unreceived).
Athens	29750
Cuban Sugar 13/9 paid sellers.	

London, April 3.

Belgium	9430
Athens	29550
Cuban Sugar 14 April sellers.	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, April 3.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May	13.25	—.16
July	13.29	—.16
October	13.07	—.13
January	12.90	—.16
EGYPTIANS:—		
May	31.40	—.32

Liverpool, Apl. 4.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May	13.24	—.16
July	13.29	—.16
October	13.07	—.13
January	12.90	—.16

CLOSING PRICES.

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS

Liverpool, April 4.

G.O.C. LIVERPOOL—		
April	13.12	—.22
May	13.18	—.22
June	13.17	—.23
July	13.23	—.22
August	13.15	—.20
September	13.10	—.19
October	13.02	—.18
November	12.91	—.19
December	12.90	—.19
January	12.87	—.19
February	12.84	—.19
March	12.82	—.19
April	12.80	—.19

Tone:—Easy.

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, Apl. 4.

May	31.40 —.32

London, Apl. 3.

Belgium	94.30
Athens	295.50
Cuban sugar April sellers 14.	

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 4.

April	21.25	—.72
May	31.00	—.72
June	30.60	—.70
July	29.95	—.75
August	28.70	—.70
September	27.50	—.70
October	26.30	—.70
November	24.60	—.60
December	24.15	—.60
January	23.65	—.60
February	23.50	—.60
March	23.35	—.60

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 4.

Scinde Good	10.35
Fully Good	10.75
Fine	11.15
Bengal Good	10.45
Fully Good	10.85
Fine	11.25
Oomra Good	11.00
Fully Good	11.40
Fine	11.80
Broach Good	11.35
Fully Good	11.75
Fine	12.15

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, April 3.

Total Actual Export	4,000 bales.
Total Forwarded	71,000 bales.
Total Imports	52,000 bales.
Total Stock	1,052,000 bales.
Actual Weekly Sales	32,140 bales.
Water Twist 1/10½	
Printers Cloth 45/9	

Liverpool, Apl. 3.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands	G. O. C
Liverpool.	
May	13.40 —.01
July	13.45 unchgd.
October	13.20 +.03
January	13.06 +.04

Liverpool, Apl. 4.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands	G. O. C.
Liverpool.	
May	13.18 —.22
July	13.23 —.22
October	13.02 —.18
January	12.87 —.19

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, April 4.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	13,487,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	272,000
East Indian Visible Supply	252,000
American Visible Supply	3,574,000
Other Visible Supply	170,000
Total Sales	32,000
East Indian Sales	7,000
East Indian Stock	25,000
East Indian Forwarded	5,600
East Indian Imports	2,000
East Indian Speculation	400
American Afloat	146,000
East Indian Afloat	23,000
Total Afloat	220,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 3.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports 111,000 bales.
Week's Exports to Great Britain 62,000 bales.
Week's Exports to France and Continent 98,000 bales.
Week's Exports to Japan 31,000 bales.
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports 929,000 bales.
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports 751,000 bales.

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

New York, Apl. 3.

Futures at New York.		
May	24.27	—.36
July	24.51	—.39
October	24.12	—.28
January	23.98	—.21

New York, Apl. 4.

Futures at New York.		
May	24.13	—.14
July	24.41	—.10
October	24.05	—.07
January	23.90	—.08

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 4.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 12,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain nil.
Day's Exports to Continent 15,000

FUTURES AT NEW YORK—		
May	24.13	—.14
July	24.41	—.14
October	24.05	—. 7
January	23.90	—. 8
Spot Cotton at New York	24.40	—.15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	24.20	—.20
FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS:—		
May	24.06	—.16
July	24.35	—.14

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 20 1/4
Demand Bills 47812
Silver Commercial Bars—
Foreign Mined 66 7/8

WHEAT.

London, April 4.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. 57/6 April/May sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe—64 lbs. 58 April/May sellers.
Tone:—Dull—Easier.
Australian 59 April/May sellers.
Choice White Karachi 55 May/June sellers.
Soft Red Karachi 54/6 April/May value.
Two Club Calcutta 56 April/May buyers.
Cargo Australian 57 January B/L Hamburg paid.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, April 3.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 17/9 June/July sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 17/14½ July/Sep. sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 17/3 Oct/Dec. sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay 17/5 1/2 Oct/Dec. sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi 17/6¼ Oct/Dec. sellers.

RUBBER.

London, April 4.

Para Up River Fine, Spot 18 1/2 May/June dull.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 19 7/8 April.
Tone:—Steadier cessation selling pressure.

BARLEY.

London, April 4.

Karachi Barley 39 May/June nominal.
Wheat afloat to United Kingdom 30,25,000 quarter.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, April 4.

Cardiff to Bombay 14/

COPPER.

Bombay, April 4

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p
Copper German	3-4	66	0	0
Copper	1	66	0	0
Copper	1 1-4	64	12	0
Copper American ..	1 1-2	65	0	0
Copper	1 3-4	65	0	0
Copper	2	65	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchteka Joint		27	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		39	4	0
Pat Klai		67	8	0
Lead, Country		25	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4 to 1 ..		56	8	0
„ 1-1-4 to 1-1-2, 1-3-4 to 2		55	12	0
German Copper 1 1-2 to 1-3-4 to 2		64	12	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1, ..		66	0	0
„ „ 1-1-4 ..		65	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 4.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0	13	6
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	0	15	6
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0	13	3
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0	13	0
David	No. 10 1/2	0	12	6
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0	12	3
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0	12	6
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0	12	6
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0	11	3
Light-house	No. 6 1/2	0	11	0
Japan	No. 40—1	1	5	6
„	No. 42—2	1	7	6
„	No. 20	1	0	9
„	No. 32	1	5	0

LINSEED.

London, April 3.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £22 1/8 April/May done.
Linseed Tone—Firm—little doing.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net 44 7/8 April value.
Raw Linseed Buyers, etc. 45 1/8 May/Aug done and buyers.

London, April 4.

Linseed La Plata Argentine £20 1/4 A/M sellers firmly held.
Shade higher—Little doing £20 1/8 buyers.
Cottonseed Bombay £9 1/4 April/May steady.
Castorseed Bombay £22 3/4 April/May firmly held.
Rapeseed Toria £20 1/8 April/May sellers steady.
Rapeseed Ferozepore £19 1/2 April/May sellers.
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore £18 1/2 A/M sellers.

METAL REPORT.

London, April 4.

English best Selected Copper £63 3/4
Standard Copper G.M.B. £60 1/4.
Copper Braziers £79 1/2
Yellow Metal £7 9/16
Hard Spelter £29 3/4
Corrugated Sheets £16 1/2

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay April 4.

(Bombay Quotations at 2-30 p. m.)

Description.	Ready	A/May	J/Aug
1924/1925 Crop			
Broach M.G.F.G.	478/485	460 1/2	463½
Oomra M.G. Fine	440/50		
„ M. G. Black leaf.	420/30		
Bengal M. G. Fine	430/32		
„ M. G. F. G.	415/20	410	414
Khandesh Black leaf	385/400		
Khandwa/Sanavad	415/35		
Jalna/Aurrangabad.	415/25		
Harda	450/60		
Ujjain	450/60		
Parbhani	440/45		
Purna.	445/50		
Nander.	450/55		
Barsi/Kurdoowadi.	415/25		
Wardha/Warora.	460/65		
Nagpur	462/67		
Katol	472/75		
Adoni	480/90		
Sindh/American	475/490		
Sangli/Mirai	500/510		
Bagalkot	485/90		
Coompta	520/25		
Tirupur	530/40		

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1924-25	1923-24
Receipts to date 3-4-25	8710000	6126000
„ Yesterday do	8000	5000
Exports to date do	7033000	4721000
Stock at Ports 3-4-25	929000	584000
„ Interior Towns. do	751000	577000
„ Liverpool do	1052000	649000
Visible Supply 28-3-25	3794000	2365000
Quantity in Sight do	13348000	10113000

Receipts at Bombay.

Yesterday.	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
10130	2517079	2645557	2637861.

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 2nd April.

1924-25	1923-24
9170	17435

Total Stock in Bombay on 2-4-25 8,43,810 B/s. last year—9,02,751 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st, Sept, to 2nd April.

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe ..	394700	786648	536347
China ..	148823	117493	246411
Japan ..	1040357	985063	1033764
Coast-Ports ..	20312	42862	30343
Total ..	1604192	1932066	1846865
Aflot in harbour			
Europe ..	21670	12901	5874
China Japan & Coast ports ..	42198	45000	97375
Silver	Gold	Govt Paper.	
72-2-0	21-14-3	67-14-0	

Remarks:—1-0 p.m. The Home markets continue weak.
New York yesterday declined 39/21 points whilst Liverpool closed 1 down to 4 up. We have received the following cable from Liverpool.
"Georgia Cables believe situation Texas better than pictured Atlantics excellent shape big increase acreage our sections. Believe increase fertilizers."
The local market is weak with Broach at 460 and 463 for April/May and July/August respectively and looks like declining further.
Marwadi Bazaar Satur. 3-30 p.m. Market:—Weak.
Broach A/May Rs. 460 1/2 July/August, Rs. 463 1/2. Bengal May. Rs. 410 July. Rs. 415.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, April 4. (6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs.	a.	p.	Rail Delivery. Rs.	a.	p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	56	0	0	8	3	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	56	0	0	8	3	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	60	0	0	8	10	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10	4	0	10	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10	2	0	10	10	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11	4	0	11	12	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13	0	0	13	8	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12	12	0	13	4	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	70	0	0	14	8	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	68	0	0	13	12	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	64	0	0	13	4	0
Teelseed, Black ..	61	0	0	12	12	0
Poppyseed, White ..	13	12	0	14	8	0
Groundnuts	65	0	0	....		
Barley	40	0	0	5	14	0
Castroseed	63	0	0	12	12	0
Jira	12	0	0	....		

Forward,	Rs.	a.	p
Wheat, May	8	3	3
Linseed, May	13	9	6

RECEIPTS

Bombay, April 4.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 3rd April 1925.

Cotton	10130 Bales.
Wheat	6922 Cwts
Linseed	20850 „
Rape etc.	1665 „
Gingellyseed	1575 „
Poppyseed	Nil „
Groundnuts	2015 „
Castorseed	4355 „
Rice	12200 „
Myrabollams	2134 „
Cottonseed	4322 „
Mowrasced	Nil „
Gram	2081 „
Juwar	1085 „
Masur	Nil
Barley	Nil
Bajri	433 „
Coal	574 Tons.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, April 4.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 17/9 June/July sellers
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 17/14½ July/Sep sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 17/3 Oct/Dec sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay 17/5½ Oct/Dec sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi 17/6¼ Oct/Dec sellers.

CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

TIME FOR REVISION

DAS-BIRKENHEAD STATEMENTS.

MR. PATEL'S LECTURE.

At the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Saturday night, Mr. V. J. Patel and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta spoke on "The Assembly and its work" before a large audience.

Mr. Patel said he wanted to say something on the reorganisation of the National Congress as he felt that things were not going on as they ought to. He was opposed, as they knew, to the spinning franchise, and if he had opposed it everywhere. The franchise has been given a three months' trial and the people who ruled over the destinies of the Congress should now consider whether the time had not come to revise the present franchise. The Congress must be a national institution in which all those who wanted to accept peaceful and legitimate means must be included. In 1921 the All-India Congress Committee decided to enrol a crore of members and an agitation was set on foot in the country and as many as 25 lakhs of people then joined the Congress. He thought that it was a grand idea—this joining the Congress by such large numbers of people. At any rate the fact was there, that the message of Swaraj reached so many if they had a large number of members in the Congress. Let them fancy a crore of people believing in the Congress, thinking of the Congress and joining it and believing in the Congress creed. It was in itself a great thing. The spinning franchise introduced at Belgaum had brought down the number of members to only 10,000, and most of them were not spinners and paid money or purchased the yarn. In this country, which was a poor one, people could not afford to pay Rs. 3/8/- per year, as against 4 annas formerly. It was therefore, only proper that an early opportunity should be taken to review the position and revise the programme, so that those who wanted to join the Congress should be allowed to do so and they must carry on a similar propaganda as in 1921 to enrol a large number of members. He did not agree with the argument that those who did not do any work for the Congress should not join it. For those who joined the Congress thought of the Congress, believed in it, and the message of the Swaraj reached them. They had been told, however, that it was the quality and not quantity which was wanted. That might be true in many things, but in a national movement there must have a large number of supporters and sympathisers with them. During the Civil Disobedience movement it was only a few thousand who went into the jails, but the whole country was at their back, and the Government knew it. Therefore, it was necessary that the All-India Congress Committee should think and decide on the right course, justified under the circumstances. He wanted those people who were in charge of the Congress to listen to these words of his and take prompt steps to set matters right. They were likely to be told in the Assembly and the Councils that the Swarajists did not represent the people in the country, but only ten thousand. It was, therefore, necessary to have as many members as possible in the Congress fold, said Mr. Patel.

DAS-BIRKENHEAD STATEMENTS.

The second thing that he wanted to refer to was the statements issued by Mr. C. R. Das and the replies to them by the Secretary of State for India, Lord Birkenhead. He would like to say a few words on the matter. It was only about a week ago that Mr. Das came out with a statement condemning the revolutionary activities in their political movements. Mr. Das said in so many words that he condemned violence as a political weapon with all his might and that he disassociated himself and the Swaraj Party from the anarchical party which was said to be existing in Bengal. The speaker himself did not believe that all that was being said about it was true; there might be some justification for saying that there was an anarchical movement, but to say that it was a wide-spread movement to drive the British out of India was not a fact. There must be some such movement as long as the present conditions continued. Mr. Patel entirely endorsed the views of Mr. Das. Every one of the Swaraj Party stood for clean weapons, and they all wanted to fight the Government with their own weapons. They did not believe in violence, and violent methods were bound to put back the progress of the country. All the same he was bound to mention that the remedies suggested by Government were not the right ones. The difference between the Swaraj Party and Government was this. The Swaraj Party did not believe that repression would eradicate anarchy from this country, and they believed that reconciliation and reconciliation alone would put down anarchy. It was best in the interests of good government, and it was best in the interests of progress that Government should take early steps to bring together all political parties in this country and come to some settlement with those parties in order to do away with anarchy. Since the statement was made by Mr. Das Lord Birkenhead had taken note of it and invited Mr. Das to cooperate with Government in killing anarchy, that was to say support Government in its repressive measures. While the Swarajists wanted to eradicate anarchy, they believed that the measures proposed by Government were not the proper measures to eradicate anarchy. They stood for peaceful methods, but at the same time they were not prepared to cooperate with Government in what they believed were not the right methods to fight this revolutionary movement. Since Mr. Das was invited by Lord Birkenhead to cooperate with Government in these repressive measures, the former had replied by inviting Lord Birkenhead to enquire into the causes which had given rise to anarchy in this country. If Government wanted to treat the disease and not the symptoms, for the repressive measures were only meant for treating the symptoms, and the people wanted the disease to be eradicated, then proper measures would have to be taken by Lord Birkenhead. It was political discontent that had brought about anarchy and the present state of affairs, and it was essential that people should be brought together to make further progress in the way of constitutional programme. Government could not expect the people of this country actively to cooperate with Government in the measures which they themselves believed to be wrong. Therefore, Mr. Das very rightly told Lord Birkenhead that if he were convinced that the Bengal Ordinance Act were the right remedy to deal with anarchy he would be the first man to cooperate with Government. But Mr. Das was far from convinced, and he was clearly of the opinion that unless the root cause was found out, and the disease was dealt with in a statesmanlike manner, the position must grow from bad to worse. It might be that such a statement coming from Lord Birkenhead might induce some people to adopt a different view. It might be a move in the direction of dividing the Swaraj Party. He was not prepared to attribute motives to the bureaucracy, but the bureaucracy was quite capable of doing these things, and divide and rule was their policy. The bureaucracy might be thinking of satisfying a part of the Swaraj Party and thus break the Party. The bureaucracy had already managed to get the Independents on its side, and similarly the Swaraj Party might be divided. The bureaucracy first gave a blow and then threw some crumbs, for it knew when to give and when not. The bureaucracy knew that the country would be satisfied with very little at this moment, because the National Congress did not carry the same authority as before. The Independents had already gone to the other side, and they knew that it was possible to divide the Swaraj Party by giving something now, and the move on the part of Lord Birkenhead might be in that direction. Mr. Patel hoped he was wrong in thinking like that. But any compromise which was not honourable to the people of India should be rejected by the Swaraj Party. That Party stood for complete freedom and complete Swaraj, and it asked the British Government to give the country a Round Table Conference and have a scheme drafted which should be passed by the Assembly and then by the British Parliament. Only in that case could the Swaraj Party come to a compromise which was in consonance with the dignity of the country.

INCREASED PAY TO CIVILIANS.

Mr. Patel then referred to the Bill which had been passed by the House of Lords increasing the emoluments of the Services. The Swaraj Party was asked to cooperate in putting down anarchy and on the very next day Lord Birkenhead had introduced the Bill in the House of Lords which contained a clause guaranteeing to the superior Services in India the increased emoluments recommended by the Lee Commission. The effect of the Bill was that if the Bill was passed into law, Government would be going back on the Montagu-Chelmsford Act itself. At present the salaries and pensions of officials appointed by the Secretary of State were non-votable. In the present measure it was intended to include also the increased emoluments, passage money and pensions. One of the clauses went further and said that the salaries and pensions of officers appointed by the Governor-General and the provincial Governors were to be non-votable. The Act guaranteed to these officers their emoluments and took them out altogether from the purview of the Assembly. Mr. Patel would tell the British Parliament and Lord Birkenhead that the Lee recommendations were rejected by the Legislatures in this country, that the Commission was appointed in spite of the opposition of the Legislature, and that the country was in no mood to accept those recommendations. The time would come when this country would say no, and the country was not going to be bound down by the provisions of this Bill. The representatives of the people in the Assembly had not accepted the recommendations of a Commission which was appointed in spite of their opposition, and the bureaucracy had given effect to them and the country would say that it was not going to be bound down by the Act. "We are not sufficiently strong to-day to give challenge to Lord Birkenhead and to the British Parliament, but the time for reckoning will come. Let them put it in the Statute Book but let them take warning that the time will soon come to put matters right, as this law is against the wishes of the people of this country."

NEED OF ONE PARTY IN LEGISLATURES.

Mr. Patel then referred to the divisions in the Assembly between the various members and said Sir Basil Blackett enjoyed the recriminations between the members, for it was only by dividing and ruling the country, that the bureaucracy could continue its hold on the people. Mr. Patel did not see why now there should be any parties in India. The time would come, however, when they would have distinct and definite parties based on economic or political grounds. But the question was were they justified in having parties now, when the bureaucracy was standing united like a rock against the representatives of the people in the Assembly. They would never find an official voting on the side of the people even by mistake. They had got to fight the bureaucracy which was so well disciplined and well organised. When they had to fight against the bureaucracy which stood firm as a rock in the Assembly, how could the popular party win when it was divided into so many divisions. Therefore, it was for the people of this country to decide whether they should send into the Councils and the Assembly people holding so many divergent views, or belonging to one party alone. Unless the representatives of the people were determined with a singleness of purpose, to fight the bureaucracy, it was impossible for them to meet the bureaucracy on equal grounds. So long as the people had to fight one common enemy they had to stand united. Therefore, he had appealed to the electors to remember his words at the time of the next election and see that only one party entered the Assembly and not two or three.

Mr. Patel then referred to the subject proper of the lecture and mentioned the work done by his Party in the Assembly. He spoke of the attitude of the Independents, particularly of Mr. Rangachariar, in regard to the legislation Mr. Patel had introduced into the Assembly for the repeal of the existing repressive measures. He complained that the Independents had joined Government in defeating the Racial Distinctions Bill, but he was glad to tell them that it would be brought again for discussion in the Assembly at the January session. He asked the country to examine the division lists when giving their votes at the next elections, and he hoped some enterprising journal would publish these lists prominently to bring the names prominently before the notice of the voters. The Independents had joined the Government in defeating many useful measures, such as reducing the third class fares, reducing the postage, the salt tax and many other similar things. The Swaraj Party had, however, decided to bring all these motions again in the Assembly in January next, as his party wanted to relieve the tax-payers. Already an additional burden of 40 crores of new taxation had been imposed on the tax-payers during the last two or three years, although Mr. Jamnadas put it at Rs. 52 crores.

Mr. Jamnadas: You are a Moderate now! (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Patel: Yes, I am a Moderate. (Laughter.) Continuing Mr. Patel asked them to remember the names of the people who had helped Government to defeat the Swaraj Party in the Assembly and the different Legislatures in this country. (Loud applause.)

ITEMS CERTIFIED BY VICEROY.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said he felt sure Mr. Patel would be disappointed in not getting the help of the Independents and other parties in the Assembly at the next session. He referred to some of the items of expenditure which they had rejected in the Assembly, but which had now been certified by the Viceroy. One of the cuts was for 120 lakhs for staff quarters, which meant miserable hovels for the poor men and palatial bungalows for the "boss" at the top. Of this sum 149 lakhs were for housing officers getting salaries over Rs. 600 per month, and he had moved that these 14 lakhs should be reduced by 10 lakhs. His ground was that so long as the third class passengers who were the principal patrons of the railway companies were herded together at night, in wretched compartments it was no time to house the officers in palatial buildings; so long as these passengers were not made comfortable, Government had no business to house these officers. He had moved for a cut, therefore. In that item there was a provision for Rs. 2,25,000 for a bungalow for the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway who was getting a large salary. That was in addition to his salary—this housing accommodation. The interest on the amount alone would come to about Rs. 18,000 per annum, and all this money was to come out of the miseries and the woes of third class passengers. The Viceroy had now restored the item, although only such items had to be restored as were absolutely necessary for the carrying on of the Government, without which it would not be possible for the Government to go on. Surely the housing of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Agent was not one of those things which were absolutely necessary for the carrying on of the Government. It was much cheaper to house this officer in the Taj Mahal Hotel at a cost of about Rs. 500 per month than to spend Rs. 1,500 on him every month.

INDEPENDENTS' ATTITUDE.

Mr. Jamnadas then referred to the attitude of the Independents in the Assembly, who, he thought, were obsessed by their own importance and their sham responsibility. They always voted with the Government, and whenever they had any doubt they gave the benefit of it to the Government and not the Swaraj Party. Only that day he had read in an Anglo-Indian journal that the military expenditure was brought down to 53 crores from 76 crores. They must remember that these were normal times and no big war was going on at present. Yet the actual military expenditure was not 53 crores, but 76. They must know that about 7 to 8 crores were saved on account of the exchange; there were also nearly 13 crores paid by way of interest on military railways, but which did not appear under the military head. In regard to the Criminal Law Amendment Bill they were informed in the Assembly by Col. Crawford that if it were not brought forward, the Europeans in Bengal would not have kept quiet and would have taken the law into their own hands. It was most criminal, he thought, that for the sake of a small minority the liberties of several crores of loyal people should be curtailed. What after all did this threat on the part of the Europeans mean? Could the Government not have bound them to keep the peace, under the law, if they were inclined to be troublesome. But that as not to be.

NO SUBSTANCE IN BIRKENHEAD'S STATEMENT.

Referring to the statement of Lord Birkenhead that no honest man need fear anything from the Bengal Law Ordinance, and that only criminals would have to be afraid of it, Mr. Jamnadas said there was not much substance in such a statement. He would go further in saying that only criminally inclined authorities could ever promulgate such an Ordinance for restricting the liberties of the people. Mr. Jamnadas asked the people to exercise great vigilance and support the efforts of their representatives in the Assembly by creating an agitation outside those bodies. Only in that way could they win Swaraj, for it was hopeless to expect Swaraj from the Councils. He asked the people to hold such meetings all over the country and thus create an opinion which was sure to act and react on the Independents as well as the Swarajists and which would keep them all straight.

JOURNALISM—IN ENGLAND & INDIA.

MR. GENNING'S LECTURE.

A lecture on "Journalism" was given by Mr. J. F. Gennings, Director of Information, at the Byculla Y. M. C. A. on Friday last when Mr. James Scott, the General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. (Bombay Branch) presided.

Mr. Gennings said news was the essence of journalism in England; news so presented and distributed to the public as to enable them to form independent opinions of their own on everyday problems both political and social. People read the papers and formed an independent opinion of their own, quite regardless and independent of the opinion expressed in the editorial.

News being so important a factor in journalism in England, great pains were taken to cater for this taste of the public It was simply astounding to know at what enormous cost pieces of news were bought. In a newspaper office there was always a large staff of reporters whose one business was to get news, which was prepared and boiled down by an equally large staff of sub-editors. Besides these, in every city, town and village there were correspondents sending news to different papers. In addition to these two important sources of news, there were the Central News and Reuter's agencies. The news got in by these sources was enormous and all of it was sent into the papers with lightning rapidity. That news was a most important factor of the journalism in England was best borne out by the fact that papers put forth tremendous exertions to distribute the news in as quick and efficient a manner as possible. Pains were taken to see that the latest news was published and sent to all parts of England in the shortest possible time. The "Daily Mail," in London, in order to facilitate the quick circulation of news was having an exact reproduction of its paper at Manchester. All this showed how important a part news played in a paper office. The cost at which the news was got was sometimes fabulous. One of the papers in London entered into a contract with Captain Scott, for a sum of £5,000 and the contract was that after his successful return from the Antartic expedition, he was to write an account of it for the paper. Unfortunately, however, Captain Scott never returned.

Another instance of costly photographs purchased by a newspaper was then given by the speaker. The photograph cited was that of a sinking ship in action on the sea during the war and was bought for a thousand pounds. These were a few of the instances to show how anxious the papers were to get in as much news into their papers as was possible.

Journalism, on the other hand continued Mr. Gennings, was still in its infancy in India. The public was still to be educated. As it was people in India read the newspapers primarily to draw inspiration from their editorials, and they had not come yet to that stage of reading a newspaper to form an opinion of their own on matters of importance. This would disappear in course of time. With the advance in education and culture, all that was now to be found in England would appear in India.

Mr. Gennings next dwelt on provincial papers and said that India lacked them totally. With the rise in local consciousness and education, provincial papers would play as important a part as those in presidential cities. As it was, in the Bombay Presidency the cities of Bombay and Karachi were provided with all the news of the world. A time would soon come when every province would have its own paper.

Medows Street, Mr. Gennings said, was considered by some to be the Fleet Street of Bombay. Even if it was not, there was bound to be such a street shortly in Bombay. Journalism had a great future in India, and a time was soon to come when Indian papers could well stand comparison with those in England.

In conclusion Mr. Gennings spoke of journalism as being a very fascinating profession. It kept one in touch with the world and what was going on in it and there was absolutely no monotony about it. Every minute of a journalist's existence was spent in something fresh and new. He hoped that people in India would follow the profession for its own sake and in greater numbers, that the University of Bombay would also adopt it as a course in its curriculum.

MUSLIMS OF SIAM.

A BASELESS REPORT.

The Assistant Secretary, Ahmadiyya Anjuman-i-Ishaat-ii Islam, Lahore writes to us, as follows:—

On 12th January last, the Secretary, Jamiat-ul-Ulema, Bengal, Rajbari, wired to the press in India and Burma some allegations against the Siamese Government regarding religious persecution of the Siamese Muslims. Although our Anjuman knew that there were not more than 50 thousand Muslims in Siam still it thought it advisable to address the Siamese Government on the subject.

We are now in receipt of a reply dated Bangkok, the 5th March, 1925, from the Minister of Interior, as follows:—

"His Excellency the Minister of the Interior has ordered me to acknowledge with best thanks the receipt of your letter dated January 28th, 1925, regarding the allegations against the Royal Siamese Government which have recently appeared in some Indian newspapers.

His Excellency greatly appreciates the kind spirit in which your letter is written and would willingly have sent you copies of such documents as you require if they were in existence. But as everyone of these infamous allegations are absolutely baseless, the cases referred to do not exist in our files. The doctrine of religious liberty is observed by the Royal Government towards all the different nationalities in this country it is so well-known to every body who has the slightest acquaintance with Siam that here in this country the allegations are considered as merely absurd innovations.

The members of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bangkok have already in the local press repudiated these allegations and I can do no better than sending you herewith cuttings from the three leading papers of this city. Again thanking you for your letter."

The above letter speaks for itself and Muslims are advised for the sake of the honour of Islam not to make hasty conclusions against non-Muslim Governments without first ascertaining the true facts.

PROTESTANT HINDUISM.

FOUNDED BY SWAMI DAYANAND

BIRTHDAY CENTENARY CELEBRATION.

The Birthday Centenary of Swami Dayanand Saraswati was celebrated by the Gujrat Mandal on Sunday evening in the Marwadi Vidyalaya. The Hall was packed to the full and the organisers had managed to get a number of well-known speakers to dwell upon the life and mission of Swami Dayanand. Mr. V. J. Patel presided on the occasion.

The proceedings commenced with a *bhajan* by Sjt. Lalit and songs by ladies.

Mr. Pradhubhai V. Sharma took a bird's eye view of the Swamiji's life. Swami Dayanand, he said, breathed as it were, life and activity into the lifeless and inert India of his days, by making people alive to the depth of ignorance and inactivity into which they had fallen. Swami Dayanand longed after truth and realisation of God. Swami Dayanand might be said to have unfurled the banner of pure and true Hinduism.

FOUNDER OF PROTESTANT RELIGION.

Mr. Bhulubhai J. Desai at the outset said that he was neither a student of religion nor well versed in Sanskrit lore as the previous speakers. Nothing entitled him to come before them and speak at the centenary of such a great and noble soul as Swami Dayanand, except that the speaker belonged to the same province of Gujrat that had given birth to Swami Dayanand. During the last century there had been a tremendous progress in Gujrat along with the rest of the country and their object in participating in such celebrations as those of the evening ought to be not only to dwell and narrate the glories and achievements of her sons but to take lessons from their lives and to go through in their footsteps.

Continuing, Mr. Desai said that Hinduism as understood in the times of Swami Dayanand consisted of dogmas and rituals. It might be compared to the idea of religion which prevailed in Europe in the Middle Age. Swami Dayanand made them look at religion from the right angle. As the founder of the Arya Samaj, a society aiming at giving a true interpretation of religion—Swami Dayanand might be called the true founder of protestant Hinduism. Proceeding, the speaker said that it was really a sad paradox that the teachings of the Swami did not find so much favour in the land of his birth but had a prosperous and large following in the Punjab and North India. It might be explained by the fact that it required courage and manliness to give up time old customs and traditions which the Swamiji's teachings aimed at,—qualities which Gujrat that time lacked. Times were changed and it was a good sign of the changed times that more and more Gujratis interested themselves in Swamiji's teachings.

Mrs Tapibai Motiwalla then spoke on the work of Swami Dayanand in elevating and working for the uplift of the women.

Messrs. K. M. Munshi, N. D. Mehta and Dr. Kalyandas also spoke on the many sided activities of Swami Dayanand.

HE DEMOCRATISED RELIGION.

Mr. V. J. Patel said that he felt himself as the wrong man to preside on the occasion. The right man ought to have been Mr. N. D. Mehta who had made an elaborate study of the Vedas. The previous speakers continued Mr. Patel, had dwelt upon the Swamiji's life according to their own views and lights. Personally the speaker looked upon Swami Dayanand not as a religious reformer but as a Revolutionary. The Swami had not tried to reform Hindu religion for it was beyond reform; he had changed the aspect of Hindu religion whereas Hindu religion as understood they had created watertight compartments in the Hindu society. The Swamiji threw open the gates of Hinduism to all the communities by starting the Arya Samaj. The Swami brought democracy into religion by striking at the root of narrow policies created by vested interests in religion.

With a vote of thank to the President, the meeting terminated.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Two youths, one an Italian and the other a Czecho-Slovakian, who are touring the world, partly on foot and partly on bicycle, have arrived in Lahore and were present on Friday in the memorial parade of Scouts in the University grounds in their own scout uniform.

Lahore Apl. 3—The Punjab branch of the European Association has decide to hold the Annual Dinner at the Masonic Hall on Monday the 13th instant. Col. Crawford, General Secretary of the European Association is expected to come from Calcutta for the occasion. —A. P.

A correspondent wires from Sukkur that Dr. Dhanjibhai Mehta of Baroda delivered three interesting lantern lectures on Hygiene at the Sukkur Municipal Hall during the last week and the same were well attended by the citizens of Sukkur.

A correspondent wires that a fire broke at the Khalsa Factory, Jaranwala on 4th inst. and destroyed property, both insured and uninsured, worth about one lakh of rupees.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

The New School Board as constituted under the Bombay Primary Education Act IV of 1923 and the Rules thereunder, was elected duly on the 24th and 26th of March last, and the following members were returned.

Messrs. C. M. N. Neemuchwalla, D. N. Wandrekar, L. F. Gonsalves, Mrs. Beatrice C. D'Monte, Messrs. V. T. Joshi, J. S. Pereira, H. R. Michael, J. P. D'Mello, and G. M. Gupte.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

MAIL TRAINS TIMING.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express Trains at and from Victoria Terminus:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	16 45	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 45	22 30
Poona Mail	11 30	15 15
Inter III Poona Express	12 20	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Exp.	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	8 30

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

April 6 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 29m. Sunset 6h. 54m.
April 7 (Tue) Sunrise 6h. 28m. Sunset 6h. 54m.
April 8 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 28m. Sunset 6h 54m
April 9 (Thurs) Sunrise 6-27; Sunset 6-54.
April 10 (Fri) Sunrise 6-26; Sunset 6-55.
April 11 (Sat) Sunrise 6-25; Sunset 6-55.
April 12 (Sun) Sunrise 6-24; Sunset 6-55.
April 13 (Mon) Sunrise 6-24; Sunset 6-56.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court on Monday the 6th April, 1925, at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.)

BAND AT SIR P. MEHTA GARDEN.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G.I.P. Ry. Regt., A.F.I. will play a select programme of music at the Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Garden to-day (Monday) commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.)

WOMEN'S BRANCH OF S. S. LEAGUE.

The annual general meeting of the Mahila Mandal (Women's Branch of the Social Service League) will be held on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Damoder Thackersey Mooljee Hall, Poibavdi, Parel. Members are earnestly requested to attend.

SETH FATEHCHAND RAVALDAS FREE DISPENSARY.

In the above Free Dispensory, conducted by Dr. C. N. Pharwana, the total number of patients treated in the months of February and March 1925, were 2183 of which 1252 were males, 470 females and 461 children. The Dispensary is open to all communnity.

ELOCUTION COMPETITION.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, an Elocution Competition of the students of the League's Night High School has been arranged to-day (Monday) at the Damodar Thackersey Hall at 8 p.m (S.T.). Messrs. G. N. Sahasrabudhe and, R. R. Bakhale have kindly consented to act as judges. Those interested in the competition are welcome to attend.

FIRE NEAR KHETWADI.

A fire broke out in a building situated at the junction of Khetwadi 8th Lane and Khetwadi Main Road on Sunday noon. The building which is owned by a Trust is tenanted by Hindus. It appears that a Hindu tenant on the first floor tried to open the lid of a kerosine oil tin by melting the lead round it. A lighted stove was also near by. All of a sudden the tin caught fire which spread throughout the room burning the clothes and the man who was opening the tin. The fire brigade was informed and fire engines from Babula Tank and Gowalia Tank came on the scene and extinguished the fire. The two men Nilkanth Mandlik and a servant received burns all over their bodies. They were removed to Dr. Bhajeker's Hospital where they have been detained for treatment. The damage is estimated at Rs. 7,000 while the building has been insured for Rs. 10,000.

A FATAL QUARREL.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle held an inquest on Sunday, touching the death of a Hindu beggar Ganoo Govind.

The evidence showed that Ganoo was found lying dead near a public water pipe on Bapty Road on Saturday morning. It appears that a Pathan youth was washing his clothes when the deceased put forth his tin for filling, asking the Pathan to have aside. This seemed to have enraged the Pathan and a fight ensued between the two. The Pathan seems to have laboured the Hindu with a stick and made good his escape. The deceased bled profusely from the left ear and died on the spot.

A verdict of death due to injuries inflicted by a Pathan unknown to the jury was returned.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A MOTOR.

On Saturday night Kondu a Hindu boy, aged 11 years, was playing on the Duncan Road. The boy's father living in a chawl on Duncan Road heard a cry went out to see his boy dead on the tram lines. It appears that the boy was crossing the tram lines when a motor car driven by Jhavaralli Lannaralli, came from the Two Tanks and knocked down the boy, and passed over his body. The motor was being driven fast.

The boy was removed to the morgue where an inquest was held on Sunday.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to fracture of the skull, the boy being knocked down by a motor car driven by the suspect Jhavaralli in a rash and negligent manner.

SIR CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM MEMORIAL FUND.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS.

The following contributions have been received by the Honorary Treasurer, the Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Memorial Fund:—

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The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1925.

THE TRUE REMEDY.

According to the "Statesman" the Secretary of State's "prompt response to Mr. Das's initial overture is regarded as a first class event in the political circles In fact, judging from the comments of the Calcutta papers on Mr. Das's "olive branch" and Lord Birkenhead's answering "gesture", the country seems to be on the eve of a happy settlement of her differences with Britain. But, if past experience is to guide us in the present, we must resoutely refuse to be carried away by undue optimism. We see nothing in the speech of the Secretary of State to warrant enthusiastic optimism as to the future but much that calls for wary and uncompromising pursuit of the path that we have deliberately chosen as one leading to the goal of freedom. Mr. Das's statements contained nothing that was new. Yet, it has been interpreted by his critics as embodying a change of policy and method. The statement issued by the Council of European Association, for instance, expresses the Council's satisfaction with Mr. Das's manifesto as "an unequivocal condemnation of the use of violent methods" and welcomes it as "an authoritative announcement that the party of Mr. Das deprecates any but clean methods in the fight for their objective". The assumption underlying this patronising, if not impertinent, attitude is that Mr. Das and the Swaraj Party have hitherto countenanced violence and their methods of fighting have not been clean. It is, of course, not necessary to say that the assumption is wholly unwarranted. When Mr. Das in his statement denounced violence, he did so, as he made it quite clear, with a view to remove a complete misconception of the aims and actions of his Party—a misconception which, as he said, was all the more surprising in view of the incessant preachings and teachings against any kind of violence by Mahatma Gandhi for the last six years in which he and other leaders of the Swaraj Party whole-heartedly joined. But for their own purpose, Mr. Das's critics have chosen to see in his statement a "recantation" of the Serajgunje resolution. What the purpose is is not difficult to divine in view of the alacrity with which the statement has been seized upon. The purpose obviously is to justify the Ordinance. But in the plenitude of their self-satisfaction they do not realise that the welcome they have given to the manifesto merely confirms the suspicion of the public that the Ordinance was the bureaucracy's response to the Serajgunje resolution—that is, it was principally a political expedient aimed at the Swarajya Party—and was not a weapon against any existing peril of revolutionary crime.

Having thus, as they imagine, secured from Mr. Das a justification of the Ordinance by his "recantation" of the Serajgunje resolution, his critics ask him to go further and turn to the path of co-operation with a view to progressive realisation of self-government in his country. "I invite Mr. Das—and I have not used in the course of this debate a harsh word about him—to take a further step. He has publicly dissociated himself from political assassination and violence in any form. . . . I ask him to go forward and cooperate with Government in repressing the violence he deprecates." This is Lord Birkenhead's prompt "gesture" in response to Mr. Das's "olive branch". The object of the gesture is two-fold: to extract an admission from Mr. Das that the policy of the Ordinance has been the only right policy and an invitation to co-operate in carrying out that policy. Mr. Das has appreciated the frank and courteous character of Lord Birkenhead's invitation; but he has pointed out with equal courtesy and frankness that all his efforts in repressing revolutionary crime are bound to be ineffective unless a favourable atmosphere is created by the Government. The first step towards the creation of that atmosphere is the abandonment of the policy of the Ordinance which has "empowered the persons in authority to usurp the function of the Courts of Law and to exercise wide arbitrary and discretionary powers of constraint." But that is not all. Recalling a pertinent passage from Bacon, Mr. Das asks Lord Birkenhead in his turn to take a further step and, going to the root of the problem, solve it by removing the causes of the discontent: "The surest way to prevent sedition is to take away the matter of it; for if there be fuel prepared it is hard to tell whence the spark shall come that shall set on fire. The matter of sedition is of two kinds, much poverty and much discontent. "Revolutionary crime is merely a symptom of a deep-seated disease. The task of statesmanship will not have been done by merely treating the symptom, without eradicating the disease; for without remedying the disease the symptom wil never disappear. Mr. Das is merely stating a truth when he asks the Government to recognise that however mistaken the revolutionaries may be, however wrong and futile their methods and however criminal and reprehensible their acts, the guiding principle of their lives is sacrifice for the attainment of political and economic freedom for their country and that the moment they feel that the foundation of their country's freedom is laid by Government, the revolutionary movement will be a thing of the past. It is the feeling of despair caused by the consistent denial of freedom which drives the generous youth of the country to the misguided path of revolutionary crime. Remove the cause of despair, and the revolutionary movement will cease to be. It is obvious, therefore, that the cooperation for which Lord Birkenhead has appealed for repressing violence has never been wanting so far as Indian leaders are concerned. Violence has persisted because Government have refused to cooperate with the latter in applying the right remedies for the evils from which the country suffers.

Mahatma Gandhi summed up the attitude of Congress leaders when in his message to the "Englishman" he said: "Generally, I can safely say that co-operation with all parties, any day, is possible on honourable terms." The "Englishman", with characteristic perversity, has read into this message, which says nothing that Gandhiji has not said all these four years, a meaning of its own. Thus it says: "Mr. Das's assurance to Mr. Fazlul Haqu and his fellow-Mahomedans of his willingness to co-operate with the Government provided that 'such cooperation was made honourable', has now received the *imprimatur* of the apostle of non-cooperation himself. . . The short message which we have rectived from Mr. Gandhi and which we print in another column is indeed as remarkable a "gesture" as Mr. Das's original manifesto, or as the immediate and generous response of Lord Birkenhead. . . Mr. Gandhi may therefore not unfairly be taken finally to have renounced his doctrine of non-cooperation until the attainment of Swaraj and to have expressed a willingness to enter into discussions with the Government and with his political opponents, be they Indians or non-official Europeans, on the present and future political progress of India." Having satisfied itself that Gandhiji has renounced Non-cooperation and Mr. Das has confessed his mistake, the "Englishman" proceeds to ask the latter to have "the supreme courage to make explicit his change of policy." It is, of course, futile to remind these new-born admirers of Mr. Das's sweet reasonableness that he has no more changed his policy than Gandhiji has renounctd non-co-operation. The readiness on the part of both of them to cooperate with the Government on honourable terms is not a new thing. It is as old as the Non-co-operation movement itself. In fact, it is the aim of the Non-cooperation movement to create an atmosphere that will make cooperation between Government and the people possible, either by compelling the Government to bend to the pressure of the latter's disciplined strength or by their voluntary recognition of the justice of India's demand. The choice is for Government to make. They may persist in the present policy of trial of strength with the people or concede now with grace and honour what they will be compelled to yield later. The searching enquiry into the causes of revolutionary crime which Mr. Das has demanded is only a small part of what they owe to India if they are genuinely anxious to do the right and just thing by her. Nor can any cooperation under the present Government of India Act, with its insulting preamble and its diarchic monstrosity, be said to be the honourable cooperation which Mr. Das is willing to offer on behalf of the people. The only proof of their genuine solicitude for cooperation with India's leaders which the Government can give is to carry into effect the Legislative Assembly's resolution for a Round Table Conference; because a Round Table Conference, wth its recognition of India's right to self-determination alone will provide the basis for honourable co-operation between them and the representatives of the people.

A FREE HAND.

In the third chapter of Earl Grey's Reminiscences now published by the "Statesman", there is an interesting comment against the policy of Britain on the Continent and the preservation of the balance of power. In vivid portaiture, the series published by the "Statesman" does not compare well with the narrative of Mr. Churchill who traced the immediate antecedents of the War in his "World Crisis" in language of graphic power. Sgr. Nitti's volumes are in spite of the author's unpopularity a more interesting study of British policy. The phrase "splendid isolation" was due to Mr Goschen who belonged to Salisbury's Cabinet; but when all is said and done, can Britain claim a different description of her attitude after her repudiations and hesitations at Geneva? Earl Grey's protest is that he never contemplated in his policy terms like "splendid isolation" and "the balance of power". Earl Grey's remarks have a historic significance. Earl Grey declares that the [illegible] that made British policy in 188[illegible] and afterwards lean on the Tripple Alliance was that the British Empire had occasions of acute friction with France or with Russia, while differences with the Triple Alliance were less frequent. "We therefore sided with those with whom we had least cause of quarrel." This interpretation of opportunism is as interesting as it is candid, and it should throw a flood of light upon the caution with which Britain resists immersive policies in respect of France as against Germany. The philosophy however goes beyond the bounds of the Continent Earl Grey plainly tells an interested world that the policy of fluctuating support and the preservation of a free hand was meant further to advance the Asiatic and African ambitions of Great Britain. Britain modifies her diplomatic custom according to convenience; no one blames her except in regard to her habit of invoking eternal verities for her pursuits of advantage. As to Egypt, Earl Grey says that Britain had to vary continental policy. Mrs. Gamp once described the attitude of a young lady who had one eye on the shelf and the other on the gin-bottle; in the same way, Great Britain has had to keep one eye on her ideals and the other on interests she discovered abroad for her own aggrandisement. The conflicting concentration of the visual function has been the cause of Britain passing as a formidable and cross-eyed apparition on the stage of world-politics. Her profession of ideals made her look more awkward in the exposure than in the blatant avarice of nations like Germany who came too late to share in the partition of the globe. What possibly was true of King Edward's time and "our friendship with France", is not necessarily operative to-day when France has the biggest army in the world and when the progress of aeronautics has made Britain cease to be an island. When, therefore, we see the fervour of war-professions cool and criticisms of France and the state of currency multiply, we should remember Earl Grey's confession that Britain sought to preserve a free hand while a negotiable state called the balance of power developed on the Continent.

In the barg[illegible] the Continent, there is vigo[illegible] paid to the spoils of the [illegible]ey says that in 11893, the [illegible] the British foreign office [illegible]mselves sharply reminded th[illegible] an support in Cairo had to be p[illegible]r by British support of German railway concessions in Constantinople". In fact Lord Grey says that "Germany threatened to bring Lord Cromer's work (that is the fatherly subjugation of Egypt) to a standstill unless this was conceded." Here comes a most fascinating confession about the reasonableness of Germany bargaining against a dispensation supposed to be due to the altruism of Britain and her regard for the fellahin. Lord Grey says: "It cannot be said that in substance the German contention was absolutely unreasonable; the Germans were at any rate entitled to ask that in return for German support in Egypt we should not oppose some specified German interests elsewhere. Had this been suggested we could not fairly have refused to consider an arrangement, if one had been proposed that on the face of it was reasonable. But the method adopted by Germany in this instance was not that of a friend. There was no choice for us but to give way, unless we were ready to face the opening up of the whole Egyptian question without a single Great Power on our side. Lord Rosebery withdrew competition for the railway concessions in Turkey; things in Egypt resumed their normal course, and the incident was over. But it left a sense of discomfort and a bad taste behind. It exposed rudely the insidious weakness due to our position in Egypt. It was open to Germany to repeat the squeeze, whenever she desired to exclude us from a commercial field in which she was interested."

There was the apprehension of Germany repeating the "squeeze; but think of the effusive affectations of Britain that her real object was to evacuate Egypt. The prolific pledges of Gladstone are to-day Britain's shameful heritage. Again we would call Earl Grey to bear witness to the objects of Britain and the horrid realities of English pronouncements:—"As long as we assumed responsibility for the Government of Egypt, the Capitulations were like a noose round our neck, which any Great Power, having rights under the Capitulations, could tighten at will. In this case the noose had been roughly jerked by Germany. The episode was an illustration of the hollowness of the phrase "splendid isolaton." It may be "isolation" and it was far from being "splendid." Germany therefore roughly jerked the noose, but Britain has since her heroic sacrifices in favour of small nations tightened the noose and got the dismemberment of the body for the feast of cotton-vultures. When thieves fall out honest victims have a chance of escape, but as far as Egypt was concerned the noose was already tight. The Lee Stack murder was the happy occasion of a jerk in honour of the dead, but the story is clear as daylight and Earl Grey's protest in his pale and anaemic recollections go to justify the gibe, false of course, of Perfide Albion.

Notes of the Day.

[illegible]ronic [illegible]eptic.

The "Statesman" which takes the statements of Mr. Das and Lord Birkenhead as a tremendous presage of torrid co-operation, seeks the wisdom of Sir Surrendranath Bannerjea touching the solution of the Indian problem. The aged veteran is pleased to opine that the explanation of Mr. Das is inconsistent with the Serajgunge resolution. There is nothing like fishing in troubled waters, but the position is far too advanced for the play of cheap moderatism. Nothing may come out of the interchange of gestures because we feel that Lord Birkenhead takes the conflict to be an affair of over weening self-interest to be nicely settled by generous compliments to Mr. Das. If there is a breakdown, Sir Surrendranath would be able to take some credit for the event because he has not spared his vocabulary of condemnation. He denounces the Hindu-Muslim pact of Bengal in a timid way of course and adds:—

What does Mr. Das mean by honourable co-operation? Everything depends upon that word "honourable." I take it that it has been intro[illegible] without a purpose, for Mr. D[illegible] in the art of literary jug[illegible] the great profession to [illegible] has, perhaps, taught [illegible] Does [illegible] mean to suggest that some [illegible] nished men, all over In[illegible] hitherto served as Ministers. [illegible] Paran-

PROBLEM OF INDIANS OVERSEAS.

(BY TARAKNATH DAS, M. A. PH. D.)

The "Hindi", of Jacobs, Natal, under th[illegible] leadership of Pandit Bhawani Dayal an[illegible] others is doing splendid work to rou[illegible] consciousness among Indians in Africa. [illegible] is also doing very valuable service to th[illegible] people of India at home, to make them s[illegible] the problems of greater India. I am su[illegible] that there is much to be done in this dire[illegible] tion, and I take the liberty to suggest t[illegible] following for the consideration of India[illegible] who regard the problem of Indians Ove[illegible] seas as a part of the Foreign Affairs [illegible] India.

Lokmanya & Foreign Propaganda.

It the position of Indians Overseas is [illegible] be improved it is necessary that some su[illegible] stantial work be done in India to rou[illegible] Indian interest. Indian interest of a[illegible] value cannot be roused by the mere pas[illegible]ing of resolutions, as I have mentione[illegible] before. The thing that is necessary a[illegible] imperative is that there should be a D[illegible] partment of Indians Overseas or a Depar[illegible] ment of Foreign Affairs in connection wi[illegible] the All-India National Congress with [illegible] special Secretary for that position who w[illegible] devote all of his time, energy and kno[illegible] ledge to promote the interests of t[illegible] Indians Overseas. I have been agitati[illegible] the need of establishing a Department [illegible] Foreign Affairs or a Department [illegible] Indians Overseas, for full four years wit[illegible] without any definite result. The Indian pu[illegible] wants it, some of them go further a[illegible] demand that Indian work (or propaganda[illegible] be started to counteract anti-Indian propa[illegible] ganda carried on in various parts of t[illegible] world by the British officially and u[illegible] officially. This proposal of starting foreig[illegible] work was defeated because of the insis[illegible] ence of Mahatma Gandhi during the mee[illegible] ing of the Subjects Committee of the Al[illegible] India National Congress held at Belgaum[illegible] Mr. Satyamurti championed the cause o[illegible] world-wide activity in favour of Swaraj fo[illegible] India.

The kind of foreign work which is esse[illegible] tially needed for the preservation o[illegible] Indian rights and interests all over th[illegible] world has been well described by Mr[illegible] Kelkar in "Landmarks in Lokamanya' Life." Every Indian patriot should care[illegible] fully consider the ideas of Lok. Tilak o[illegible] the subject. Mr. Kelkar writes:—

"The latest idea in the development o[illegible] Congress propaganda, on which the atten[illegible]tion and heart of Lok. Tilak was concen[illegible]trated, was a permanent Mission and Can[illegible]tre [illegible] and work in foreign coun[illegible]tries [illegible] especially America, England, France, Germany and Japan. It is a form of [illegible] propaganda which has been tried [illegible] in the past, but only in a very limited extent even in England, through the [illegible] Congress Committee. But the possibilities of the said propaganda, in a

(Continued on page 8.)

[illegible]jpye, Lala Harkissen Lal, Mr. Chintamani and others, co-operated with Government upon terms other than honourable? I am sure he does not. But let me come to closer grips with the subject. What are his honourable conditions? Do they include the immediate withdrawal of the Ordinance and Regulation III and all that they imply? As Moderates we have opposed these measures, and shall always do so, but as practical men we realize that if these terms are now insisted upon as the test of co-operation, and previous to such co-operation, they would be futile. We should like to have a clear note on this subject.

An Enigma.

Indeed what does he mean by honourable co-operation? Sir Surrendranath thinks there is a mine of honour in Ministerships, and joyously recalls the torment of the first ministers. The story does not favour him in the slightest degree, because their confessions prove the dishonourable status of ministers in the reform-scheme as worked out by the civilian junta. When he proceeds to treat the withdrawal of the Ordinance and the discharge of prisoners like Subash Chandra Bose as futile conditions, his counsel becomes a thing of reactionary nightmare, the revocation of panic-measures and the adoption of a generous policy calculated to wither out revolutionism, are the least that can be prescribed for peace, but the sulking veterans airs hostile views without understanding the gravity of the situation. If the preliminary overtures are well-meant, let there be no doubt as to their meaning. Sir Surrendranath will in the meanwhile be well advised to reserve his sapient wisdom for domestic exposition among loyalist cronies.

Director Directed.

Enquiries at the Director of Public Information's office not seldom produce a response that is no information. And the costly department maintained for providing facilities to the public has a way of throwing the public back on its own unaided and unorganised resources. It will be remembered that questions were asked in the Legislative Assembly about the international competition for the Conference Hall at Geneva. The replies to those questions were published in the Press. If the Director of Information consults the newspapers, he will be able to save the enquirers the journey to Geneva. The Director "regrets that he has no copies or details of the Competition." He therefore advises the enquirers to obtain them "from the Secretariat, League of Nations, Geneva." If the local Director had no contact with the Director at Delhi, he had at least knowledge of what appeared in the newspapers. Will he now endeavour to obtain the necessary information from his colleague at Delhi? The matter is of very great and urgent importance to architects in India. They will not, he may be assured, appreciate the activities of the department if it cannot afford the barest facilities.

EARLY CRISIS!

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT

CAPITAL LEVY FOR 10 YEARS.

PARIS, April 3.

The fiscal measures recommended by M. Clementel, including the 50 per cent increase of incometax have been dropped. The Government is resolutely opposed to any increase in the note circulation, but in order to provide the treasury with the necessary funds, probably the Government will ask the authority of Parliament to introduce capital levy, the payments to be spread over 10 years.

According to the "Temps" the proposed capital levy will be 10 per cent payable over a decade with tthe facilities for a settlement in advance.

Impartial observers, however, anticipate an early political crisis resulting in the dissolution of Parliament and fresh elections.

The "Temps" confirms the report that M. Loucheur declined the Finance Ministry, before M. Demonzie accepted it as he disagreed with the Government's plans in dealing with the financial crisis.—Reuter.

ELABORATION OF GOVT'S. SCHEMES.

CONSISTS IN CAPITAL LEVY.

PARIS, April 3.

Speaking at h's party meeting later, M. Herriot said that the principles governing the elaboration of Government's schemes consisted principally in a sort of capital levy, which would more particularly affect the acquired wealth, while avoiding interference with the wealth in the course of formation.—Reuter.

NO STATEMENT ON RESIGNATION.

INTERPELLATION ADJOURNED 'SINE DIE'

PARIS, April 3.

In the Chamber to-day M. Herriot refused to make a statement on M. Clementel's resignation and obtained an adjournment *sine die* of the interpellation, which was made a question of confidence.

Only the Communists opposed the foreshadowed bill embodying 'reform' to set the country's finances on their feet. In M. Herriot's opinion this alone would ensure the revalorization of the franc and fall in the cost of living.

The Chamber was adjourned till Tuesday. —Reuter.

M. CLEMENTEL EXPLAINS.

HERRIOT'S DIFFICULTIES.

PARIS, April 3.

M. Clementel explaining his resignation in the "Matin" reveals the disagreement a few days ago in the cabinet, which favoured a very brief statement in the Senate regarding the financial difficulties, whereas he recommended new taxation on alcohol, tobacco and income-tax instead of launching the vast levies.

The seriousness of the issue is emphasised in the papers, which dwell on the precariousness of the position of the whole Government and point out that the financial situation remains to be solved again. M. Herriot is faced with a further embarrassment of the Vatican issue in connection with which the vote comes up in a few days.—Reuter.

SENATORS COME TO BLOWS.

HUBBUB AND GENERAL EXCITEMENT.

PARIS, April 3.

The fact that the Staid Senators almost came to blows while M. Herriot's replies to the bombardment of questions were practically inaudible above the hubbub, reflects the general excitement arising from the persistent reports of an imminent capital levy and the currency inflation —Reuter.

EXCHANGE MARKET UNSETTLED.

SEQUEL TO FRENCH FINANCIAL CRISIS.

LONDON, Apl. 3.

The exchange market opened unsettled owing to the financial situation in France. French francs were heavily offered and fluctuated violently and Belgian francs were weaker in sympathy. These fluctuations had little effect on the stock exchange, but the French issues went down by about half per cent.—Reuter.

NEW FINANCE MINISTER AND VATICAN QUESTION.

APPOINTMENT CONFIRMED.

PARIS, April 3.

M. Demonzie's appointment as Finance Minister in succession to M. Clementel has been confirmed.

The Government has accepted the compromise regarding the Vatican.

M. Demonzie, the new Finance Minister is a Barrister aged 45. He is a member of the radical group in the Senate known as the Gauche Democratique. He was the principal initiator of the resumption of relations with Russia. He is opposed to the abolition of Embassy at the Vatican and it is reported that his acceptane of office is conditional on the Government's adopting the compromise by which the *Charge de Affairs* representing Alsace Lorraine at the Vatican will also take care of the interests of the rest of France. This will strengthen the Government's position in the forthcoming debate on the Vatican question in the Senate, for if Government persisted in demanding the rupture with the Vatican, it would probably, be defeated. On the other hand, if the Government yielded to the Socialist demand for Capital levy and the Senate threw out the measure, the Government would be faced with a dilemma either of resigning or of dissolving Parliament and appealing to the country.—Reuter.

REHOBOTHS REVOLT

TROUBLE IN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

APPEAL TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

LONDON, April 3.

South Africa is becoming prominent in the news columns. Following the report that the Union Government is contemplating abolishing of British preference, comes the news of trouble in South-West Africa where a section of the Rehoboth tribe has refused to obey certain laws with the result that Mr. Hofmeyr, Administrator, has proceeded to the district with a strong force of Police and three aeroplanes with a view to effecting settlement. The Rehoboths are mounted and well-armed, but a serious clash is not anticipated. It is reported that they have requested the League of Nations to intervene.—Reuter.

GERMAN PRESIDENCY.

DR. MARX TO STEP IN?

BERLIN, April 3.

The joint conference of the Centre, Democrat, and the Social-Democrat parties has nominated the ex-Chancellor, Dr. Marx as the candidate for the Presidency.—Reuter.

PRUSSIAN PREMIER.

HERR BRAUN, SOCIALIST, ELECTED.

BERLIN, April 3.

The Socialist ex-Premier, Herr Braun has been re-elected Premier of Prussia by 220 out of 432 votes.—Reuter.

DUNLOP RUBBER COMPANY.

NO DIVIDEND TO ORDINARY SHAREHOLDERS.

LONDON, Apl. 3.

Presiding over the general meeting of the Dunlop Rubber Company, Sir Eric Geddes announced the payment of a dividend on three classes of preference shares and that no dividend had been passed on ordinary shares with a view to accumulating substantial reserves. He referred to the enormous expansion in home and export trade and said that the company was not yet entirely on its feet, but he hoped this was the last year that the shareholders would be asked to make a sacrifice. He announced that he would visit Malacca this year to inquire into the matters affecting their estates and said that the result of restriction on rubber output was that the only countries where development could occur were those not under the British flag. It seemed most unfair that they should be denied the right to bring home rubber, while they were obliged to buy largely from another nation. The restriction was admittedly temporary, but the whole question should be reinvestigated unless the development of new areas was to pass entirely to the Dutch East Indies and elsewhere.

MARKET NERVOUS.

Early in the week rubber made a sharp advance, which appeared rather forced and spectacular and was not followed to any extent by big consumers. Later, nervous selling by weak holders commenced and after some resistance the market relapsed owing to considerable liquidations. Some support was received when the prices declined but the market is still nervous and somewhat unreliable. While the decline has shaken the confidence the demand from trade remains healthy and the world continues to consume considerably more rubber than is at present produced.—Reuter.

DENNISTOUN CASE

DOES NOT REPRESENT ENGLISH FAMILY LIFE.

LONDON, April 3.

The apportionment of costs in the Dennistoun Case is interpreted as meaning that the plaintiff and defendant will each bear 50 per cent. of the costs. It is unofficially estimated that the costs will amount to thirty to forty thousand sterling.

The judge emphasised that the case did not represent the general life of the well-to-do people in England, but it gave a wholly false impression of the English social and family life.—Reuter.

INDIA AND BRITAIN

CONNECTION IN DANGER.

BUT I. C. S. PAY STILL GOOD.

LONDON, April 5.

Lord Meston in an article in the "Sunday Times" dealing with "the startling fall" in the number of Englishmen competing for the Indian Civil Service says His Majesty's Government are disturbed by the present situation presemably recognising that without a capable and honourable Civil Service, British connection with India is likely to come to end, which is neither pleasant nor seemly. India still has attractions for ambitious Englishmen and though pay does not go as far as it used to it compares favourably with that of any other public employment in the Empire. But, if the best type of Britishers are to be encouraged to go out to India, they must have assurances. Will their work be judged according to British and not Oriental standards? Will they be given career or justly compensated if it is cut short by political exigencies? Will the Secretary of State retain ultimate authority over them or transfer it without their consent to Indian Ministers? These are minimum guarantees that His Majesty's Government should undertake if they wish that recruitment should be restored.—Reuter's Special.

CONCERN FOR THE TROPICAL POOR!

SPINNERS AND WEAVERS' CONFERENCE.

LONDON, April 3.

A private conference of employers in all branches of the cotton industry is being held at Manchester to consider the serious position of the industry after three years' trade depression. The conference is the result of a suggestion made by a special Committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners, who pointed out that the spinners and weavers had borne very heavy share of losses, amounting to many millions sterling, and that the time had arrived when the subsidiary trades should cooperate to reduce the costs of production and help to bring Lanceshire yarn and cloth again within the reach of the poor population of the tropical countries.—Reuter.

"A HAND OF FRIENDSHIP FROM ENGLAND."

A SPECIAL ARTICLE BY MR. LANSBURY.

TO APPEAR IN TO-MORROW'S PAPER.

PRINCE LANDS IN WEST AFRICA.

ADDRESSES FROM VARIOUS GROUPS.

BATHURST, April 4.

Prince of Wales, immediately he landed, visited the Cenotaph, where the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides were drawn up. Later he received addresses from the Governor and from the Gambian Chiefs, the French Community and the Moslems. Address from the Chiefs was quaintly worded. It concluded thus:—"We are black. We cannot speak or write English, but we are English." Address from the Moslems concluded with a moving tribute to the British Empire which was described as "Your great Castle built with the best of perfume."—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, April 4.

Bathurst (Gambia).—The Prince of Wales arrived here after a voyage of a week of magnificent weather.

The "Repulse" was unable to approach within a few miles owing to lack of water and the Governor, Capt. Armitage, put off in his own Yacht to convey the royal party to Bathurst.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

The English Parcel Mail to the Far East, India and Australia will depart on 7th April instead of 8th April in consequence of 'Easter holidays.'—Reuter.

London, April 4th.—Shujâ-ud-Dowleh Khan, Afghan Minister to London, has arrived here.—Reuter.

The famous operatic tenor, Jean-de-Reszke is dead.—Reuter.

Brussels, April 5.—M. Theunis, Premier, has handed over to the King, the Cabinet's resignation, as to-day is fixed for parliamentary election.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL AIR COMMISSION.

DISCUSSION OF AVIATION WITH DOMINIONS.

LONDON, April 3.

The representatives of 21 signatories to the (Versailles?) Treaty, including the High Commissioners, were present at the opening of the meeting of the International Air Commission this morning at which Mr. Baldwin presided. In the evening members were entertained to a dinner by the Government, Sir P. Sassoon, Under-Secretary for Air, presiding, welcomed the opportunity for a discussion of aviation with the Dominions.—Reuter.

A WELL-CONDUCTED ORGAN AT DELHI.

PT. MALAVIYA AND LALAJI'S APPEAL

ALLAHABAD, Apl. 4.

An appeal is being circulated here purporting to have been issued by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Lala Lajpat Rai and pointing out that Delhi, being the capital of India the best interests of the people of India require that it should become the centre of national political activity, and should develop a strong public opinion which should exert a healthy influence on the Government and the Legislature. Towards that end the establishment of a well-conducted organ which should be both an exponent and a guide of the public opinion at Delhi is thought to be the first necessity. The authors of the appeal announce that with the object of supplying that need they have taken over the "Hindusthan Times".—A. P.

NOT YET POSSIBLE

CO-OPERATION IN RESISTING REPRESSIVE LAWS

EUROPEAN ASSN'S REPLY TO MR. DAS.

CALCUTTA, April 3.

The following statement has been issued by the European Association:—

"Although recognising that a reservation may be considered to lie in Mr. C. R. Das's declaration that his abhorrence for political crimes of violence is only equal to his abhorrence for their inevitable antidote in the shape of repressive legislation, the Council of the European Association views his manifesto with satisfaction as an unequivocal condemnation of the use of violent ends. The Council cannot ignore the atmosphere of deep mistrust that undoubtedly exists in the Indian political life to the serious detriment of the successful solution o. India's difficult political problems. They do not desire to emphasise the reasons for it or apportion blame, but welcome the manifesto as an authoritative announcement that the party of Mr. Das deprecates any but clean methods in the fight for their objective. That the speed of progress to the goal set forth in the Government of India Act will cause difference of opinion is certain, but with the goal itself accepted by the British Parliament and by the British and Indian people's political progress should be possible without the inflammation of racial feeling. In inviting the Europeans to co-operate in resisting the repressive legislation Mr. Das asks for a degree of confidence which is not yet possible in the light of the past experience. The Council is confident, however, that, if the policy set forth in Mr Das's manifesto is to govern the future political activities, an improved atmosphere of good will among all the communities will facilitate the successful removal of those obstacles, which, at present, hamper India's progress.—A. P.

DYARCHY MUST RUN ITS TERM.

THE OFFICIAL CONSERVATIVE VIEW.

NEED FOR NATIONAL UNITY IN INDIA.

BY B. G. HORNIMAN.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

Last week I discussed the extreme Tory view of the proposed reforming of the Reforms, as indicated by the comments of the "Morning Post", which advocates making a clean sweep of the whole Act of 1919 and reverting to the pre-Montagu bureaucratic-autocracy. I have no doubt that this course would be highly pleasing to the secretariat at the India Office, if they dared to adopt it. But they realise that the prolongation of bureaucratic control can only be achieved by a continuance of the pose of disinterested and benevolent tutors of the Indian people in the principles and practice of democratic government. That is the attitude that we have defined this week in the comments of the "Times" on the Muddiman Report.

The views of the "Times" are of more practical importance than those of the "Morning Post", because the latter deals only with abstractions and prejudices, without regard to the possiblity of their practical application. The "Times," which likes to be regarded as the interpreter of the views of the Cabinet, has to deal with practical policies, and impress them on its readers in the platitudinous terms of quasi-judicial benevolence, beloved of the British bourgeoisie. And the "Times" always faithfully represents the views prevailing for the time being at the India Office, by which I do not mean, necessarily, the views of the Secretary of the State, but the views which the Whitehall representatives of the Indian bureaucracy hope to persuade the Secretary of State to adopt.

DYARCHY CONDEMNED BUT MUST GO ON.

It is interesting to note, therefore, that neither the Majority nor the Minority Report of the Muddiman Committee meets with the approval of the august organ of the ruling classes in this country. Neither is condemned wholly in the drastic terms that the "Times" was wont to use in days gone by, when dealing with Indian claims to political advancement. Indeed, with unexpected respect for the signatories of the Minority Report it refers to them as the "eminent signatories". But it finds it easier not to discuss, either in detail or general terms, their description and condemnation of the defects of Dyarchy. The important thing is, according to the "Times", that, "the general feeling of the country is altogether opposed to any immediate change". It admits that there are undoubtedly many defects in the system of dyarchy established in the Act of 1919. It asserts that the state of mind in which this particular Act was passed represented "a temporary phase of British opinion",—it might more truthfully say a time-gaining expedient in the face of a grave difficulty. It describes the system set up by the Act as "complex and confused". But in spite of the "undoubted defects", the "complexity and confusion", and the admission of its obvious character as a makeshift measure, which has been tried and been found wanting,—a system for which nobody, on the one side or the other, can say a good word in excuse or justification,—the "Times" makes the amazing claim that this confused and complex system, condemned and rejected by Indian public opinion, must continue to be inflicted on a long-suffering people, because "it is an axiom of the specifically British philosophy, which is inclined to work instinctively and by rule of thumb, that the forms and formulas of political systems matter infinitely less than the methods and capacities by which they are put into practice". And, more amazing still, because it is the system "to which we are committed for ten years, an infinitesimal period in the life of a nation, and it must at least be tried out until the end of that term".

Ultimately the "Times," impressed, perhaps, by the weakness of its own logic and perversity in insisting upon the continuance of an experiment, which has so obviously failed to satisfy either its advocates or opponents, seeks consolation in the disagreements disclosed between the Majority and Minority reports,—the one deploring the "immaturity of the electorate" and the other asserting, on the contrary that the electorate and the politicians are both ripe for a much more advanced system of government,—as indicating that "the natural attitude, quite apart from the period of trial to which we are pledged, must in any case be one of caution and great reserve". Only, unfortunately, the "Times" discovers this call for caution and reserve, after instead of before pronouncing its own incautious and unreserved opinion.

TO FORESTALL READING.

After this we get one of those platitudinous, pedagogic essays on the generalities of Indian conditions which are always the easy avenue of escape for British commentators from the obvious implications of the difficult problem which India presents to those who have, at least, to make an attempt to reconcile contradiction between principle and practice. "India is a vast country with a variety of races, local conditions, and aspirations", "the factors of space, time, and scrupulous attention to detail are here of exceptional importance." and "Dyarchy is at any rate in being; it is on its trial and it must have a fair trial". Finally, the climax to all this pathetic foundering and seeking for straws to keep itself and Dyarchy above water, the impoverishment of the Provincial treasuries is seized upon to justify the plea that any interference with the Act of 1919 would be a grave danger. No remedy is visible for this financial difficulty "except a steady improvement in the general financial situation of India, which has already been turned in the present Budget to their relief and will be hastened in proportion as order and confidence are re-established". Renewed suggestions of constitutional change, it continues, will militate against that very spirit of confidence which is now being restored with such difficulty. The mere publication of the Report, which, even in the Majority section is only tepid in its approval of the present system, is as we have pointed out calculated to increase doubt, unsettlement and uncertainty". Therefore, the British Government must take a very decided line at the earliest possible moment—before Lord Reading gets to England is, I imagine, what is meant—and make it absolutely clear that the present system must be carried on for its appointed term, and must be fully tested as regards its possibilities, both of educating the Indian people in democratic government and of maintaining stable government and law and order in the interests both of the Indian and British peoples".

Thus we find that the attitude of one section of the Tory party is that it would be better to scrap the Reforms and go back to autocracy, while the attitude of the other, and apparently, the official one is, that Dyarchy, despite its admitted failure, must be continued, because (1) "forms and formulas" matter less than "methods and capacities", (2) the pledge must be carried out for the benefit of the people to whom it was given, though they are most anxious to relieve those who gave it of their responsibility for its fulfilment (3) financial stability will be further shaken if the system of confusion which has produced it is disturbed.

In the face of this sheer reaction on the one side and utter lack of logic and perversity on the other, the world is asked to believe that the Indian people are less fitted to look after their own affairs than their muddleheaded would-be educators. It may be assumed that Lord Reading is coming to England to endeavour to pursuade the Secretary of State to agree to some slight measure of advancement of the provisions of the 1919 Act, but one wonders what possible prospect of success there can be for him in the face of the stone wall of recalcitrancy which is being erected to meet him. But whether he succeeds or not, any attempt to continue the present system, even with such modifications as the Viceroy may advocate, can only mean a continuance in an aggravated form of the troubles of the past five years.

THE NEED FOR UNITY.

In the face of this, what is going to be the attitude of the Liberals and Independents? Are they going to continue to play the bureaucratic game as heretofore? It is not very encouraging to read in this morning's papers of the Budget successes of the Government, secured by the aid of the Independents. People in England, who want to believe that the Indian people is of one mind in demanding the end of Dyarchy and the complete control of their own affairs, are unable to understand why the Nationalist parties cannot stand together in the Assembly and the Councils. Spasmodic defeats of the Government in the Assembly are entirely nullified by the loudly expressed satisfaction with which the Swarajist defeats are received by the opponents of Indian aspirations in this country. People, who regard, and rightly, the logical business of an Opposition as being to oppose the Government, wonder what sort of Nationalists these are who walk into the Government lobby to defeat their fellow Nationalists. When the Non-Co-operation movement started and swept the country public opinion in this country was really impressed, not so much by the particular form of the national protest—though that went a long way—but by its unity, and India was as near gaining her freedom from domination at that moment as—or nearer than—she has ever been. That hide-bound old Tory, Dean Inge, declared the other day that Great Britain would be unable to continue her control of the Indian Administration for a single day.

(Continued on next page.)

NATIONAL STYLE.

PRACTICABLE AND SUITABLE.

DON'T IMPORT FOREIGN STYLE.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION'S APPEAL.

The Bombay Architectural Association has addressed the following appeal to the Diwans of States and Presidents of Municipalities in the Bombay Presidency:—

The members of The Bombay Architectural Association have the honour to approach you in the hope that you will be willing to lend the weight of your authority and influence in a matter which is of very vital concern to the advancement of Indian Architecture, a subject closely connected with the development and beautification of Indian cities and towns.

At the present time in the larger cities throughout India a majority of the Modern buildings particularly those of an important nature and having Architectural pretensions are of a character which owes practically nothing to the indigenous architecture of the country.

In the smaller towns and to some extent in the cities also it is true, building work is still being carried out by local "mistries" on traditional lines but unfortunately the buildings erected by them are very often poorly planned and unscientifically constructed and for years there has been a growing tendency in the public mind to believe on the one hand that if a building is to be designed on up-to-date lines it must follow a foreign style in its architectural treatment and on the other hand to imagine that if a building is Indian in its architectural style it will be inferior as regards conditions of hygiene and scientific detail.

ILLOGICAL.

That an Eastern country rich in great building traditions of its own and inhabited by peoples so different in character, customs and language should ever have turned for artistic inspiration to the style of architecture of Greece and Italy, of France, England, and Spain is a circumstance greatly to be deplored. That India should continue to do so is all illogical as, to our minds, it is undesirable.

We wish to emphasise the fact that Indian architecture is as adaptable to modern requirements as any other style. The introduction of new invention in building materials and the spread of knowledge of hygiene, sanitation, and kindred science have in no way affected the fundamental principles which underlie all good architecture. That a building should be scientifically and effectively planned and that its structure, its character, and the purpose for which it is built should be aesthetically expressed are conditions which apply to all countries and to all styles of architecture that have existed or may hereafter be evolved.

Evidence of the possibilities of an Indian style is to be seen in Bombay in the Post Office, The Prince of Wales Museum and in several blocks of shops and tenements on the estates of the City Improvement Trust and in Delhi in the new government offices some of the government bungalows and even in the servants quarters attached thereto. The design of the latter and of many small residencies built lately in the suburbs to the north of Bombay gives point to our contention that such a style need cost no more, where economy is necessary, than any other style.

We are persuaded that the general public will welcome a revival of their own national architecture once they realise that a building may possess much of the charm of the best examples of the indigenous styles of the country and yet be planned as scientifically and carried out as economically as in a style of foreign importation.

MISTAKEN IDEA.

The mistaken idea associating modern planning and scientific construction exclusively with imported styles of architecture is however a very prevalent and firmly established one and in face of the example that has been set by many public authorities in the past, the general public is diffident about departing from it.

We therefore appeal to those who have authority to give a lead to the public in this matter and we respectfully request you very earnestly to consider using your influence to ensure that public buildings carried out under your direction may be designed to be Indian in style and character, and further whenever possible that conditions controlling the development of new areas in the locality or the re-building of old ones, may be so framed as, if not to enforce, at least to favour a rational style of architecture, the outcome of a thoughtful treatment of material the logical consideration of climate and the aesthetic expression of plan and purpose and in which the ornament, where ornament is desired, shall be based upon Indian rather than non-Indian traditional forms.

An appeal on these lines was addressed by the Association three years ago to the leading authorities who have control of the building activities in the city of Bombay and in response sympathetic letters were received from the Development Directorate and the Bombay Port Trust; while the Bombay Municipality passed a resolution deciding to give effect to the recommendations made by the Association as an experimental measure to begin with in the case of one or two Municipal buildings and the City Improvement Trust arranged an open competition awarding prizes amounting to Rupees three thousand for designs of types of facades in Indian style suitable for buildings to be erected on plots belonging to the Trust.

Since that time a considerable number of buildings have been erected in Indian style in Bombay and our hope now is that official encouragement may be given whenever possible to the advancement of Indian architecture throughout the presidency.

GANDEVI LIBRARY DIAMOND JUBILEE.

LIBRARY CONFERENCE AND EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GANDEVI, April 3.

The Gandevi Library, the oldest institution of its kind in the Baroda State, celebrates its Diamond Jubilee on the 11th instant. Sir Manubhai Mehta, the Dewan of Baroda, has consented to preside over the function. The preparations that are in the making at Gandevi show that citizens of Gandevi will have a gala day of it. Besides the Dewan, Mr. Dutt, the Curator of the Library, Mr. Amin, Mr. Ramlal Desai, Joint Sirsuba, the Suba of Navsari and many other high officers of the State are expected to grace the occasion with their presence. With a view to broadcasting the Library movement and promoting literary instincts amongst the public, a Library Exhibition is meant to be held on the occasion. The opening ceremony is to be performed at the hands of the Dewan. A Conference of the Baroda State libraries is also being held on the succeeding days under the presidentship of the well-known Gujarati Scholar, Mr. Matubhai Kantawala.

The Library movement as a movement has not yet been widespread in Gujarat, and the Conference is the first attempt of its kind in the province. All the town and village libraries of the State will be duly represented at the Conference and the delegates will, it is hoped, think out as to how the Library movement may be best promoted in Gujarat and how best they can apply the principle of co-ordination in their work of taking the torch of knowledge even to the cottage door of the poor. The outlines of the Exhibition cover a very wide and comprehensive field and will attract the presence of a number of people from this part of the province.

The art of biography has not yet properly developed in our literature, and our generation is being fed on very poor biographical stuff. The Exhibition has a corner to display our attempts at the art, as compared to those in literatures of sister provinces. Those who realize the influence of biographies on national character will really be interested in the Section. Females and children will have their own Sections. The Scholars' corner is sure to capture attention inasmuch as MSS. copies of the best work of every recognised scholar in Gujarat will be on display.

Papers on different aspects of the Library movement are invited from students of the respective subjects. Manuscript magazines also will be an attractive feature.

The function promises to be a huge affair. Cinema shows and magic lantern lectures will be arranged all the three days. Separate lectures for ladies by Mrs. Sharda Mehta and Sulochna Ben Desai are also arranged.

STONING TO DEATH.

DISTINGUISHED ENGLISHMEN'S EMPHATIC PROTEST.

Mr. G. F. Malik, Secretary, Ahmadiyya Mission, London, writes:—

I am sending you for insertion in your esteemed paper the true copy of a resolution of emphatic disapproval and condemnation passed in a largely attended meeting in Harrow (London), and signed by very distinguished Englishmen.

A copy of this resolution has been sent to the Amir of Afghanistan, the League of Nations, and the Governments of U. S. America, France, Italy, Germany, Japan, Turkey, Egypt, India, etc.

RESOLUTION.

We, the undersigned, affirm the principle that freedom of conscience is the birthright of humanity, and desire to record our emphatic disapproval and condemnation of the reported conduct of the Afghan Government in stoning to death two more Ahmadis on the ground of differences of belief, in the hope that that Government will not in future permit itself to adopt a course of conduct so repugnant to the notions of the civilised world.

(Signed).—

R. A. Nicholson (M.A., D.Litt., LL.D., F.B.A., Professor, Cambridge.)
H. G. Wells.
(Sir) A. Conan Doyle (M.D., LL.D.).
G. R. S. Mead (B.A., Editor of the Quest, London).
(Sir) Sydney Lee (LL.D., D.Litt., Professor of English, London).
(Sir) Oliver Lodge (F.R.S., D.Sc., LL.D.).
(Col. Sir) Francis Younghusband (K.C.S.I., LL.D., D.Sc.).

A GIRLS' SCHOOL AT JHALARAPATAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JHALARAPATAN, Apr.. 4.

On the 2nd instant the foundation stone of the Loonkaran Girls' School was laid by His Highness the Maharajarana Sir Bhawanisingh Bahadur of Jhalawar. The honor is Loonkarinji, a commercial member of the Jhalawar State and the head munim of the famous firm of Messrs. Binodiram Balchand, Bankers, Jhalarapatan. The function was largely attended by courtiers, jagirdars, shaukars and citizens. An address was read by Madanmohandji, son of Loonkaranji and presented to His Highness in a silver casket. His Highness in reply expressed his deep sympathy with his people and great satisfacion at their keen interest in promoting the cause of education. He said that he would be highly glad to see the starting of a college in the State and further remarked that women should be given equal status and respect in society and should in no way be illtreated. They should get proper training, for on them rests the strength of every nation. Seth Lalchandji of Messrs. Binodiram Balchand, President, Municipal Committee, thanked His Highness for taking so much trouble. After light refreshment the party dispersed.

PROBLEM OF INDIANS OVERSEAS.

(Continued from page 6).

more energetic manner and on a more extensive scale, in countries other than England are probably very great, but have yet to be investigated for practical purposes by an actual experiment. . . . ." (Page 210.)

In this connection Mr. Kelkar goes on to suggest that a sum of fifteen lakhs be raised in memory of Lok. Tilak and the fund be entrusted with the Congress with all legal authority so that the interest of the amount be used for maintaining permanent Missions and Consulates abroad. The Indian leaders who have world vision should give attention to the ideal with the same kind of earnestness as Mahatmaji and some of the "No-changers" are insistent of the "Khadi programme."

Work To Be Done.

But the problem of Indians overseas cannot wait until this arrangement is made by the Congress. Something must be done immediately for the Indians suffering within the British Empire. I have suggested that at once a Department of Foreign Affairs be established in connection with the All-India National Congress. This Department must have a permanent office, Permanent Secretary aided by a competent staff. The work of the Department must be divided into (1) Asian Division, (2) African Division, (3) European Division, (4) American Division, (5) Australian Division, and (6) Indian States Division. The Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the All-India National Congress should have a thorough knowledge of world politics, particularly British politics. He should direct the activities of the various divisions of his department through competent assistants. According to my humble judgment the work to be done in Japan, France, America, or other countries outside of the British Empire is no less important than the work to be done within the British Empire and the League of Nations. But the question of Indians Overseas within the British Empire should receive immediate attention.

May I suggest that the Asian Division of the Department of Foreign Affairs can very well give some attention to the condition of Indians in the Malaya Peninsula, Java, Ceylon, etc.? The Australian Division should immediately take up the question in Fiji, etc. The European Division may take the question of rights of Indians through the League of Nations and the British Government. The American Division can inquire into the question of Indians in Canada and the British West Indies, etc. The African Division *should tackle the problem of rights of Indians in British territories in Africa and secure a colony for Indians in Africa, which will be governed by Indians as a part of greater India.*

What can be done to materialise the above suggestion? The Indians Overseas who are numerous in number and who feel the significance of the work suggested above should raise a certain amount of money for the purpose of starting the work in India in connection with the All-India National Congress. I will suggest that the Indian residents in Africa should raise at least a lakh of rupees within this year and have a man of their choice to be associated with the All-India National Congress Committee to organise the Department of Indians Overseas or the Department of Foreign Affairs by taking charge of the *Division of Africa,* and carry on the necessary work in India and abroad. The Indian leaders and people are to be roused to the importance of this great work.

Indian Consulates and Missions.

Once this work is started then steps should be taken to organise the Asian Division, so that work can be started in connection with the Malaya Peninsula, Ceylon, Java and other parts of Asia under competent leaders and educators. Yes, Indian National Consulates and Indian National Missions should be established under trained men. Think of the situation that Indians were shot in Fiji in 1920, and nothing was done until a Commission was appointed in 1922 (two years) to investigate the matter. The Commission reported on the situation in September, 1922; but the Government of India refused to make the report public because the British Colonial Office objects to its publication. The Indian people do not know the truth about the situation. So long as India is under the British rule the first thing that must be insisted upon is that the Government of India protects the rights of Indians, as British subjects, on equality with other nationals, all over the world. Even the British Labour Government, during its recent tenure of office, did not do anything to solve the problems of Indians Overseas; on the contrary they helped the British Indian autocrats to pass "the Lawless Law" in India. Suppose that several hundred Britishers were shot and larger number of them ill-treated in Japan or Mexico or Turkey in 1920, Britain would not have waited for the report till 1922, but there would have been a war unless adequate reparation was made. The way Britain dealt with the Egyptian situation is the best example. Under the present circumstances, it is apparent, that the people of India cannot expect fair and equal treatment from the British Colonial Office or the Government of India, on the question of rights of Indians Overseas, unless some radical change is brought about in British attitude towards India. Then what is to be done? If there were Indian National Consulates in Fiji and other parts of the world, the Indian Consuls could have made their reports to the Indian nation through the Department of Foreign Affairs of the All-India National Congress; and the Indian people might have laid their grievances against the British Dominions and Colonies, before the world through the process of Open Diplomacy, i.e., by publishing the reports for the information of the British people, and world at large, and also by making representations before the League of Nations.

Those who think that the Indian question must be made an international issue, must realise that this cannot be done by merely wishing it. Freedom must be *earned.* For a nation to secure international recognition or support, in its struggle, is possibly the hardest of all works. India must have to pay for it, and work for it. There cannot be any chance of success of Foreign Work, in favour of India and particularly protecting the rights of Indians abroad, unless the All-India National Congress activities are organized on a permanent businesslike and statesmanlike basis. The first thing necessary for this is to have permanent and efficient Secretaries and Under-Secretaries with permanent offices and staffs to give their whole time for the work and they should be paid for their services. Indians at home and Indians Overseas should take active steps in every possible way that the Department of Foreign Affairs of the All-India National Congress be organized under competent leadership, before the year is over. The All-India National Congress has its "Khadi Board", it will be better if its scope be enlarged to the Department of Commerce and Industries. Will Mahatmaji, as the President of the All-India National Congress, take the leadership in appointing a Board entrusted with the power of organizing the Department of Foreign Affairs of the All-India National Congress?

BOGUS FILM TRANSACTIONS.

CHARGE AGAINST 9 ANGLO-INDIANS

CALCUTTA, April 5.

Nine Anglo-Indians have been arrested in connection with transaction of films. These men styled themselves as representatives of the Gaumont Company, film producers, London, but were subsequently found to be bogus. They induced the Bengal Nagpur Railway to pay them a cheque for Rs. 10,000 for photographing railway activities, which, they said, were meant for the exhibition at Wembley. They then approached the authorities of King George's Dock and Tropical School of Medicine and urged them to pay Rs. 5,000 each for their work. The Directors, however, were suspicious of the 'bona fides' of these men and did not make any payment. Soon the Calcutta police came to know all these and ascertained from the Scotland Yard that these men were not representatives of the Gaumont Company. They were then arrested. The name of the "agent" is Colin Campbell Rogers, Dudley Collin Rogers "is assistant agent" and T. H. Preston is "manager."

TAXATION COMMITTEE'S PROGRAMME

The following is the tour programme of the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee after arrival at Madras from Rangoon.

Madras, April 20th to 25th; Cuddalore, April 27th to 30th; Bangalore May 4th to 11th; Ootacamund, May 13th to 22nd; Bangalore May 24th to June 1st; Bombay, June 4th to 10th; Poona, June 11th to 15th, Bangalore June 17th.

"CORPORATION PRESIDENTSHIP."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In continuation of my letter of the 2nd inst. I should like to mention that in 1912-13, after the Caucus Sir Pherozshah M. Mehta, proposed Mr. Baptista for the President of the Corporation by nominating him. The nomination was seconded by Sir Balchandra Krishna. In the Corporation itself, according to the then practice, Sir Pherozshah M. Mehta moved that Mr. Baptista be appointed President, in a speech, which lasted nearly an hour, and was a brilliant tribute to the meritorious work of Mr. J. Baptista. It was then universally acknowledged that it was a speech unparalleled in the history of the Corporation. It must not be forgotten that Sir Dinshaw Waccha proposed him against Mr. MacBain. Now if Sir Pherozshah in his life-time proposed and Sir Dinshaw Waccha, the faithful admirer of Sir Pherozshah proposed after the death of Sir Pherozshah, what value can be attached to Mr. Tairsee's statement, that Sir Pherozshah's ghost will rise in horror?—Yours, etc.,

SUNDERRAO D. NAVALKAR.

43, Princess Street,
Bombay, Apr. 5.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Lord Lytton and staff arrived at Darjeeling on Friday.

H. H. the Maharajah of Cochin performed the opening ceremony of the Cochin Legislative Council on Friday afternoon at the Durbar Hall attached to the hill palace at Trippunittura.

The "Pioneer" understands that Sir Narasimha Sarma's term of office as law member is being extended until October next.

Under the Madras Religious Endowments Act the local Government have fixed the salary of the President at Rs. 1,200 per mensem and of the other commissioners at Rs. 700 to 800 per mensem.

Viscountess Goschen laid on Friday the foundation stone of the Madras Sea Bathing Club at Triplicane Beach.

Mr. G. G. Sim, Financial Commissioner of Railways leaves Delhi on the 6th or 7th instant for Agra where he will stop for two days. From Agra Mr. Sim will proceed to Lucknow where he will halt on the 11th and 12th. He will then proceed to Calcutta where he will stay from the 14th to 23rd instant.

Sir Theodore Piggott is retiring from Allahabad High Court Bench this month.

His Excellency Lord Reading on his way from Rewah State broke journey at Cawnpore on Sunday and visited the memorial church massacre ghats and the memorial garden. His Excellency left after spending about an hour there.

Mr. A. R. Banerjee, Dewan of Mysore, resumed charge of his duties from Saturday, Mr. Mir Humsa Hussain, officiating Dewan, proceeds on four months' leave preparatory to retirement.

INDORE NEWS.

INTEREST IN BAWLA CASE

MR. SEN GUPTA FOR DEFENCE?

INDORE, Mar. 28.

The weather is getting warmer everyday and it promises that summer will begin early so that offices and courts will meet in the mornings. Small-pox is still raging.

This year the Indore Infants Welfare Society celebrated the Baby Week in the Town Hall. Doctors Prabhakar Bhandarkar, Sarjuprasad, Dhanwade and Narielkar took leading part in organising an interesting exhibition. Col. Roberts, Mr. Hardy and other European officers were present at the function. On behalf of His Highness the Yuvaraj Prince Yeshvantrao attended by his tutor was present at the function.

The exhibition was declared open by the Diwan's wife Mrs. Narsingrao. It was a disappointment to the public which expected His Highnes or the Maharanis to open the exhibition.

Mamtazin Bahadur Atmaram Singh the A. D. C. to His Highness has recently rejoined service and is seen doing duties of A. D. C. at the Shiva Vilas Palace. At present Atmaram Singh and Mashir Bahadur Zakka Villa Khan are seen often driving with His Highness.

DR. DEV. RELEASED.

Dr. Dev's appeal was disposed of last week and his sentence reduced with the result that he has been released from the jail. It is reported that Dr. Dev is on bail in connection with other cases which are pending.

SHRI MADHAV NATH MAHARAJ

This saintly spiritual guide is on a visit to Indore, and is putting up with Sirdar Kibe Saheb. Ex-Chief Justice Rao Bahadur Kirtane is among the other ardent followers of this Guru, who is also honoured by His Highness and the Maharanis. Large number of devotees visit the old Maharaj.

NEW A. D. C.

Mr. Dadina the grandson of Dr. Dadabhoy Navroj has been appointed A. D. C. In the advertisement in the dailies it was given out that distinguished graduate of University would be selected. Many educated youngmen had applied for this post with their photos but Mr. Dadina who has no university qualification, but who is a good motorist and connoiseur of horse flesh has been selected. The comment it often heard in the town that His Highness's personal staff of A. D. C.'s does not contain a single university man.

MR. SEN GUPTA FOR BAWLA CASE

Mr. Sen Gupta a leading counsel of Calcutta is is reported, has been specially retained for the Bawla Case. Mr. Thakorsingh junior, the son of the special prosecutor Thakor Ramsingh was specially sent from Indore to Calcutta for that purpose.

Since the hearing of the Bawla case in Bombay before the Chief Presidency Magistrate there has been a great rush on the station and at several book-stalls in the city for daily papers. At present the Bawla case is the topic of the day.

The Abhisbek ceremonies at leading temples still continue. The Shimga nautch parties took place with the usual enthusiasm at the palace.

Mr. Jaini, the Chief Justice of Indore, who was on sick leave has rejoined service. He is placed on special duties of preparing State and police manuals, and Mr. Gulam Mahomed the Ex-Inspector General of Police is attached to his office to help him in preparing the manuals.

Mr. Vasanji Bhagwandas has come to Indore at the special invitation of the State and is putting up at the Dak Bunglow in the residency. It is reported that he has come in connection with certain claims put in by him in cotton and share transactions done by him along with Mr. Shanker Rao Gawade.

The Diwan Mr. Narsingrao's son has recently been absorbed in high post in Industry and Commerce Department of the State. His Highness has been pleased to confer the honour of Mankarishp on his other son. The Prime Minister, who has hardly put in one and half year of service, received a handsome present of more than rupees twenty five thousand at the time of the Prince's marriage. I hear one former Diwan, Mr. Khandekar, when he got promotion or reward made it a point to give it back to the State in the shape of donation to help the poor and deserving.

The present Diwan has appointed a Mysorian as publicity officer on Rs. 500.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT CALCUTTA.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT SEVERAL LAKHS.

CALCUTTA, Apl. 4.

The small hours [illegible] of the Nimtolaghat [illegible] oil mill and [illegible] Dharamtolla [illegible] street. The fire [illegible] helped by a strong [illegible] dangering the whole neighbourh[illegible] continuously working for three [illegible] fire brigade brought the fire under [illegible] but the oil mill and four timber godowns were destroyed. The damage is estimated at several lakhs of rupees partly covered by insu[illegible]. It is recalled that a big fire [illegible] same spot fifteen years back.

THE NATIONAL WEEK.

BY MAHATMA GANDHI.

The 6th and 13th of April must for ever remain green in Indian memory. 6th April 1919 witnessed an unexpected and huge mass awakening of the Nation. On 13th of April the nation was made to offer a sacrifice in which Hindu, Mussalman and Sikh blood mingled at Jallian[illegible] Bagh [illegible] came one in death.

Since then much water [illegible] the Sabarmati [illegible] has passed through many vicissitudes. Hindu-Muslim unity seems to have been but a dream. I observe that both are preparing for a fight. Each claims that it is preparing in self-defence. Each is in a measure right. And if they must fight, let them fight bravely, disdaining the protection of the police or the law courts. If they will do that the lesson of 13th April will not have been lost upon them. If we will cease to be slaves we must cease to rely for protection upon the British bayonet or the slippery justice of law courts. Not to rely upon either at the crucial moment is the best training for Swaraj. The supersession of Sir Abdur Rahim, the passage of the Supplementary Ordinance, the restoration of the salt tax tell us in plainest language that the British rulers propose to rule in spite of our opposition. In fact they tell us by their action as clearly as possible that they can and will rule without our assistance. Shall we not have the negative courage of doing without their assistance? We have seen that we can, when we do not quarrel. It is possible, if we have some courage, to do without that assistance even if we quarrel. It is any day better to stand erect with a broken and bandaged head than to crawl on one's belly, in order to be able to save one's head. I can see Hindu-Muslim unity issuing out of our street fights without Government intervention. I should despair of real unity if we would fight under the shadow of the British Uniform and perjured evidence before British Courts. We must be men before we would rule ourselves.

But the Satyagraha week is pre-eminently one of self-purification and self-introspection. It is my fixed conviction, daily growing on me, that we shall not make this unhappy land happy except by purity of conduct which spelt otherwise means truth and non-violence. Such purity can come only by prayer and fasting. Hartal in the present state of things is out of question. I therefore suggest to those who believe in prayer and fasting to devote 6th and 13th to that sacred purpose. Khaddar and the wheel are the only universal programme in which young and old, rich and poor, men and women can usefully take part. Those who can spin should spin as much as they can and induce their friends to do likewise. Those who can will hawk Khaddar in their places and thus the week can be used as a week of dedication to this most important national work.

Hindus have also the impurity of untouchability to remove. They can fraternise with the untouchables. They can set apart what they can spare for the relief of distress among them and in a variety of ways make them feel that they are no longer the despised class among Hindus.

Hindu-Muslim unity, Khaddar and removal of untouchability are to me the foundation for Swaraj. On that firm foundation it is possible to erect a structure nobler than which the world has not seen. Anything without that foundation will be like a building built on sand.—"Young India."

DYARCHY MUST RUN ITS TERM.

(Continued from previous page.)

the moment she was faced with a solid united nationalist movement in India. But as long as all this fiddling about in the legislatures of so-called Nationalists, who one day are out to fight the Government by the side of the Swarajists, and the next day walk into the Government lobbies to fulfil some self-imposed mandate, continues a strong Conservative Government in England—or any other Government for that matter—can afford to ignore Swarajists, Non-cooperators, Independents and Majority and Minority reports of committees on constitutional reform. "*Divide et impera*" is and mus always be the principle on which foreign rulers work, and unless and until there is National unity and one settled nationalist policy in India, the opponents of Indian National freedom can continue cynically to defy principle and logic. They may and will talk a great deal about the necessity for Indian politicians to display their fitness for democratic institutions and administrative responsibility, but these expressions are only pious and meaningless platitudes, which have no relation to their practical beliefs and intentions. The performances of Indian politicians, who think to show how nicely and reasonably they behave, make as much impression on them as the precocity of children in a nursery. Nothing but the phenomenon of a united Indian Nationalism, as described by Dean Inge, can win self-government for India. We [illegible] to get back to the unity of 1917 [illegible] and be certain of the capacity of [illegible] to stand against the temptation [illegible] victory into defeat, when Mon[illegible] came to India, before there can be a single effective step in advance.

LIEUT. SAEGERT'S GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION.

STORY OF REMARKABLE HEROISM.

MORE INDORE WITNESSES,

END OF PROSECUTION CASE.

Mr. Kemp, counsel for the prosecution closed his case on Saturday and the charges against the accused will be framed on Monday. His Worship announced that he would commit the accused to take their trial in the current Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court. Mr. Kemp, on behalf of the Crown, agreeing with His Worship, said he was going to make an application to that effect, but since the Magistrate intended to commit the accused to the current Sessions he would not take the trouble to make that application. On Saturday Lieut. Saegert, the hero of Malabar Hill tragedy, who was severely wounded in saving Mumtaz Begum, gave evidence and narrated his encounter with the assailants of Mr. Bawla. He came in mufti and his appearance showed signs of recent illness. A number of more witnesses from Indore were examined who deposed to the searches made at Indore and identified several articles mentioned in the Panchnama, such as bullets, currency notes, and a second class railway ticket, etc. An Indian Army Contractor who deposed that he was a fellow-passenger with Dighe, accused No. 5, by the Calcutta Mail from Bombay as far as Mhow, identified Dighe as the man who travelled with him in the second class compartment on the night of 12th January last soon after the outrage. Mr. Khasgiwala who was so much spoken of by other witnesses in their evidence before, also appeared in the witness-box and gave evidence. Some cinema film operator in search of sensation came with his apparatus to film the accused in the case, but was promptly turned out by the police. For the first time after the trial accused No. 9 (Phanse), stepped in the witness-box and signed a power of attorney in favour of some of his relatives which was witnessed by the Magistrate.

Further hearing in the Bawla Murder Case was resumed on Saturday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The accused in the case are:—

(1) Shafi Ahmed Nabi Ahmed, Risaldar. Mounted Police, Indore.
(2) Pushpasheel Balwantrao Ponde, Mankari, Indore.
(3) Bahadurshah Mohmedshah;
(4) Akbar Shah Mohmed Shah, Motor driver, Indore;
(5) Shamrao Rewaji Dighe, Captain, Air Forces, Indore;
(6) Mumtaz Mohmed Syed Mohmed, Sub-Inspector, C.I.D. Indore.
(7) Abdul Latif Moyuddin, Motor driver, Indore.
(8) Karmat Khan Nizamkhan, Pay Sergeant, Imperial Lancers, Indore; and
(9) Anandrao Gangaram Phanse, Adjutant-General, Indore.

CHARGES.

The charges set out against the accused were:—That they at Bombay between October 1924 and 12th January, 1925 did (1) criminally conspire to kidnap one Mumtaz Begum from British India, (2) and on 12th January 1925 attempt to kidnap the said Mumtaz Begum from British India, (3) attempt to kidnap the said Mumtaz Begum in order that she may be seduced to illicit intercourse or knowing it to be likely that she may be seduced to illicit intercourse and (4) in the furtherance of the said attempt did commit the murder of one Abdul Kadar Bawla by shooting him with pistols and (5) attempt to commit the murder of witness Lieut. J. M. Seagert and K. E. Mathew by shooting at them with a pistol and (6) cause grievous hurt by means of dangerous weapons to wit a knife to the said Mumtaz Begum and did aid and abet one another in the commission of the said offences.

Mr. Kemp, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Kirke-Smith, appeared for the Crown. Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Barrister-at-Law with Messrs. N. G. Nadkarni and James De Sa instructed by Messes. S. T. Dravid and Thakore Ramsingh defended accused Nos. 2 and 9. Messrs. Mullah and H. J. Dalal, appeared for Rukhibai mother of late Mr. A. K. Bawla, while Mr. K. F. Nariman watched the proceedings on behalf of Mumtaz Begum. Messrs. Jungalwalla and Cursetji appeared for accused No. 1. Mr. A. T. Janai appeared for the approver.

MR. KHASGIWALA'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. A. G. Sharma, the Financial Secretary of Indore State being not further examined by Mr. Kemp, Narayan Govind Khasgiwala (50) Dewan to H. H. the Maharani of Indore was examined.

Atmaram Sing was an A.-D.-C. to H. H. the Maharaja. Witness and Hakim Akmalkhan came to Bombay in January last. He had come to receive H. H. the Begum of Bhopal who was going to reside at Somerset House. Witness stayed at "Annexe" at Somerset House. He had passed by Aurora House.

Q.—Did you go with Mulgaonker to Aurora House?

A. Yes, many times, but never stopped there once.

Witness continuing said he could not say if Zakaulla Khan was in Bombay in January last. He knew Pradhan the State driver and the cleaner. He knew accused No. 2 Ponde. He had seen him at Indore in the first week of January. On January 12th Mulgaonker brought witness to Patwardhan's house at Girgaon Back Road. He then went straight to Somerset House. Hakim Akmalkhan did not come out of Somerset House. At 5 p.m. witness and Hakim Akmalkhan went towards Crawford Market where they made some purchases and went to the Hanging Garden at Malabar Hill. They stopped their car near the steps of the Hanging Garden. Before going to the Hanging Garden witness had asked Pradhan to get a rupee worth of postage stamps. It was about 6-30 p.m. then. At 6-45 p.m. witness reached Somerset House. Next morning on the 13th January between 8-30 a.m. and 9 a.m. Mr. A. G. Sharma came to witness. Sharma did not know that witness was staying at Somerset House. Sharma was for about two to three minutes and left after a formal talk. At that time witness did not know anything about the murder. Mulgaonker was the first to tell him about the murder.

Q.—What else happened that morning?

A. I haven't kept my diary.

Q. Did anything important happen before you left Bombay on 15th?

A. Nothing at all.

Continuing witness said he knew one Lele, a cler in the Telegraph Office. He came to know him through a friend in Bombay. Witness used to have sometimes meals with him. Lele did not tell anything about leave or that he was going on leave. Witness did not know any Mali of Aurora House and had not seen any mali from Aurora House. He knew one Dhondu Mali whom he had seen once at Indore. He was brought there by Inspector Smith for the purpose of making enquiries. That was the only time he saw Dhondu Mali. He did not know if Dhondu Mali was ever in Bombay. He came to know that Dhondu was Mali from Inspector Smith. Inspector Smith told him that Dhondu was a Mali at Aurora House. Dhondu Mali spoke to Inspector Smith but witness could not understand it. Dhondu was speaking in Marathi. Witness' mother tongue was Marathi and he did not understand him because he was about 15 feet distant from them. Witness knew Lele went to Indore on 14th of January. He did not know why Lele went to Indore. He came to know that Lele was in Indore because he saw him in Indore. Lele was telling his friends that he wanted to see Indore and that was the reason why he might have gone to Indore. Lele was staying with one Bapat. Lele did not come to witness' house at all. Witness met Lele at Indore Station on his departure for Bombay on January 17th. They were in the same train but not in the same compartment. Witness saw Lele in Bombay on the 13th of January. Lele must have travelled by the third class because he was a poor man. Second class return fare from Bombay to Indore is about Rs. 53 while for third class it comes to about Rs. 21. Lele's pay was Rs. 56 per month. He did not think it curious that Lele should go to Indore for a few days. Witness knew nothing about the wire. Witness went to Indore because there was a special call from his office. He did not remember if Mulgaonker was present when he last saw Lele in Bombay. He never heard of Dr. Dhargalkar before. He did not know if Mr. Rashid was in Bombay in January. He knew now that he was in Bombay after reading the papers. He knew Phanse No. 9. He used to see him at Indore Palace. Witness saw Lele in C. I. D. office after he saw him on the 17th of January. Now he knew why Lele went to Indore apart from newspapers. He knew this from the 16th of January.

LT. SAEGERT'S EVIDENCE.

Lieut. John Maclean Saegert (24) then said he was in Bombay in January last. On the afternoon of the 12th January he was returning with three friends from Willingdon Sports Club. They took a wrong turn while going to the "Taj" and went to Malabar Hill. Near the hill, just as they came near the corner, they saw one car going on.

Continuing witness said that on going to the right hand corner he saw two cars drawn out in front about 40 or 50 yards away. Just as they came on to the corner, he saw some men getting out of the nearest car, and he also heard some reports of pistols. He saw some flashes. He saw at least four flashes. Immediately he saw flashes there were loud screams from the second car. He heard a woman screaming and a man shouting. Witness stopped his car about ten yards beyond where the struggles were going on on his own side of the road and just underneath a lamp post. He jumped out and ran towards the second car. As he ran up he saw three men trying to drag a woman from the second car. One of the men was threatening the woman with a knife. There was also a struggle going on on the other side of the car, which he could not quite see. There were also two men standing near the chauffeur's seat. They were not taking any part in the struggle.

Witness said he ran up and shouted, and one or two men, who were standing near the chauffeur's seat, turned round and fired a shot at him with a pistol. As he went past, the other man stabbed him on the shoulder. He caught hold of two of the men, who were holding the woman and pulled them back, and threw them on the road. The woman fell out on the road. The witness knocked the third man down as he was trying to drag the woman and started to help to take the woman to his car. As they were going towards his car, somebody who was standing in the middle of the road fired at him. It hit him in the right hip. He left the woman and went back to attack the man who had last fired at him. The man fired several times at him as he was going towards him, but did not hit him. The man, who was standing further up the road towards the two cars also fired at him several times and hit him on the stomach. As he was closing with the man, who had first fired at him he heard a loud scream from the direction of his car. He saw that the woman was being attacked by two men. So he left the man he was struggling with and went to her assistance. He seized the two men, who were dragging her and in the struggle they went round the front of his car. One of the men with whom he was struggling had a kukri. Witness snatched it away, and it remained with him from that time. Witness identified the kukrr.

Proceeding the witness said he then slipped on the pavement and fell down. Then the two men he was struggling with ran away. He went back and saw the woman seated in the back of his car. The man, who had fired at him in the middle of the road, was still standing, there, and he (witness) ran towards him and attacked him.

The Magistrate: With what?

Witness: I had the kukri with me.

As he went towards him, witness continued, the man fired several shots at him, one of which hit him in the left thigh and one struck the money in the trouser's pocket. Witness closed with him. The man then ran away, firing a shot at Lieut. Batley, who pursued him. Witness then looked round and saw a man lying on the ground and two men attacking him just near the second car. One of them had a knife. Witness went there and pulled them away. One of the men ran away as he came up there, and whilst he was struggling with the other man, he heard loud screams coming from the direction of his car.

Witness turned round and saw two men again attacking the woman. As he started to run towards his car he saw the car which was in front of the second car starting. He paid no further attention to them and went back to his car; where these two men were attacked the woman. He pulled one man out of his car and grappled with the second man. This man was hitting the woman with a pistol which he had in his hands, and as witness seized hold of the pistol, he saw a jack knife in his other hand. Whilst witness was struggling with this man, the first man whom he had pulled out of the car, now came back and attacked witness from behind. Witness hit him with the back of the kukri somewhere on the shoulder and he ran away. Then the witness pulled the other man and they had a struggle. Witness twisted his wrist, and the man dropped the pistol on the road. On pistol being shown to him, witness said it was a pistol of that type.

Continuing, witness said he continued to struggle with the jack knife until Colonel Vickery came to his help. Before the man dropped the pistol, he had stabbed witness with the knife several times. Lieuts. Batley and Stephen also came up. Between themselves they took the knife away, and the man was secured by Lieuts. Stephen and Batley. Witness hit him and Batley hit him with a golf club. Immediately the others came up Col. Vickery picked up the pistol. Just as they searched the man, somebody, whom he subsequently knew to be Mathew, came up with a wound on his arm badly bleeding, and asked it to be bound up. This was done. Witness left him in his car and went towards the second car. The woman accompanied him and they found a man lying on the road. That was Bawla. At the same time a car arrived on the scene with a European police officer, who took charge of the prisoner, the man he had secured. Witness helped Bawla into his car with the help of the woman. Just as they put him in the car somebody ran up without his coat on and jumped into the driver's seat. Witness asked him who he was, and he finally found out that he was Bawla's chauffeur.

Mr. Kemp: The cleaner.

Witness said the man told him he was the driver. Witness told him to drive them to the hospital as soon as possible. Witness and his friends got into his car and they drove to St. George's Hospital. There his wounds were attended to. He was detained in hospital for 23 days. Shafi Ahmed (accused No. 1) was the man whom they had secured and Dighe (accused No. 5) was one of his assailants. He had identified Dighe at Indore. He had picked him out of about 100 men.

ARMY CONTRACTOR'S EVIDENCE.

Syed Haisanali Syed Vazirali, an Army Contractor residing at Lahore, then said he was in Bombay in January last and left Victoria Terminus on the night of the 12th January by 9 p.m. He had booked his ticket before. He went to the Station a few minutes before the departure of the train. When he went to the compartment he found his seat occupied by some other gentleman. He could identify one of the three men seated in the compartment. Accused No. 5 Dighe was one of them. Witness identified him at Indore as well as in Bombay. He also identified accused No. 4. They were going to Indore via Khandwa. Accused No. 5, Dighe told him that he was going to Indore. They were talking in English. At Boribunder when the train was about to move, one man got out of the compartment.

Cross-examined by Mr. Welinker witness said he did not know how police came to find him out. At Mhow he was told by Deputy Superintendent of Police, by a letter to go and see Deputy Commissioner of Police, C. I. D. Bombay. He received that letter at the end of February and saw the Deputy Commissioner of Police on the 4th or 5th of March. He gave his statement to Inspector Jeffries. He identified the accused Dighe in C. I. D. compound in Bombay from a crowd of 20 to 25 men. He could not give any particular reason for identifying Dighe but because he was travelling with him and also talked with him, he identified him. Besides, there were only three passengers in the whole compartment. Witness heard of Bawla's death four or five days after the murder.

Khan Bahadur Ahmed Bux, Assistant Residency Surgeon, Indore, said five of the accused in the case were medically examined by him. It was a joint examination by witness and another officer in the presence of the Inspector-General of Police and Inspector Smith. Witness produced the report signed by him and the State Surgeon. The injuries mentioned in the report were in his opinion as well as the other doctor were of about one week's duration. He examined Karamat Dighe, Mumtaz Mohmed, Akbar khan and Abdul Latif and could identify them by their marks of identification. Regarding Karamat Khan's injuries he could say they were bullet wounds from the character of the wounds.

Sardar Mohmedkhan Mohidullakhan (48) City Superintendent of Police, Indore, said he was present at the search of the house of accused No. 6 on 20th of January. He found a second class ticket from Dadar to Ahmedabad in the search. It was under a wooden planks of the verandah of the house. He was also present at the search of the house of Karamat (No. 8) and found currency notes to the value of Rs. 836.

Kanwalal Baldeoprasad, Sub-Inspector of Police, Residency Indore, said he was present at the search of the house of Dighe accused No. 5. Witness identified the bullet cartridges found in the search.

Shanker Vaman Tasker, (36) English Record-keeper, Household Department, Indore, was the last witness in the case. He said he knew Ponde (No. 2.) Ponde was a Mankari and knew his handwriting. Witness produced Ponde's applications for leave dated 27-9-1924, and 17-12-1924 which were granted. Ponde had also applied for giving his pay and allowance for the month of December to his brother, D. B. Ponde. Witness produced the application and salary register showing the receipt of December's pay by Ponde's brother. Witness also identified Ponde's handwriting on certain telegrams.

PROSECUTION CASE CLOSES.

Mr. Kemp, counsel for the prosecution closed his case at this stage. His Worship adjourned further hearing till Monday 1-30 p.m. when charges against the accused would be framed.

OVER 10,000 COPIES SOLD DAILY.

"CHRONICLE'S" PRESENT CIRCULATION.

The present daily sales of the "Bombay Chronicle" exceed 10,000 and there is a steady rise in circulation. The circulation figures are being examined by a well-known Indian firm of auditors whose certificate will be available for publication within a few weeks.

ALLEGED THEFT OF STAMPS FROM POONA P. O.

POONA, April 4.

A complaint has been made to the police of the disappearance of stamps from the Central Post Office, Poona, of the value of about Rs. 3,000. The deficiency came to light when the stock of stamps in hand was verified recently, and as the sale of stamps is given out on contract, it is yet to be established who is responsible for the misappropriation. Further details are not as yet available.—A. P.

A SUIT WITHDRAWN.

AGRA, Apl. 4.

The Civil suit for damages filed by Mr. T. G. cron ng (late of the Agra Telegraph Office and now of Lahore) against Mr. G. W. Butcher (Superintendent, late of the Agra Telegraph Office and now Superintendent of the Telegraph Office, Lucknow) has been withdrawn for settlement by arbitration. This is the second suit withdrawn by the plaintiff against Mr. Butcher and others on the intervention of the Lahore branch of the I. T. A. to avoid a public scandal.—A. P.

"SACHITRA RAVIWAR."

NEW MARATHI WEEKLY.

Mr. Vasant Balwant Marathe declared himself before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, as the editor and publisher of the "Sachitra Raviwar." (Sunday Pictorial), a Marathi illustrated weekly. The weekly is expected to be out by the middle of April, the office of publication being Motor Mansions, 58, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

SWARAJ PARTY.

WHERE LIBERALS DIFFER

LALAJI'S ANALYSIS.

The following is the third Article of Lala Lajpat Rai on the present political situation published in the "Hindustan Times".

I will now examine the position and principles of the Swarajya Party. The Swarajya Party started with a formula of wholesale obstruction. That was the ticket on which they sought the suffrage of the electorates. They were originally pledged to non-acceptance of any office, with or without salary, elected or nominated. Their original intention was opposition to the Government where sure of success, otherwise abstention from voting. They forbade their members to accept membership of standing or select committees. When they coalesced with the Independents, they changed their tactics. The result was the practical abandonment of the formula of wholesale obstruction and instead, the adoption of qualified and conditional obstruction. In August last, they drafted a new constitution which superseded the one framed in February 1923. In this constitution, the formula of obstruction was omitted, and in its place the following was substituted:—

That the guiding principle of the Party is self-reliance in all activities which make for the healthy growth of the nation, and resistance to the bureaucracy as it impedes the nation's progress towards Swarajya.

The programme of the Party was given out to be as follows:—

I. Within the legislative bodies the Party shall, "whenever possible,"

(a) Refuse supplies and throw out budgets unless and until the system of government is altered in recognition of our rights, or as a matter of settlement between Parliament and the people of India.
(b) Throw out all proposals for legislative enactments by which the bureaucracy proposes to consolidate its powers.
(c) Move resolutions and introduce and support measures and bills which are necessary for the healthy growth of national life and the consequent displacement of the bureaucracy.
(d) Help the constructive programme of the Indian National Congress.
(e) Follow a definite economic policy to prevent the drain of public wealth from India, by checking all activities leading to expolitation, and to advance national economic, industrial and comercial interests of the country.
(f) Protect the rights of Labour, agricultural and industrial and adjust the relations between landlords and tenants capitalists and workmen.

II. No member of the Party shall accept any office in the gift of the Government with or without salary or other remuneration.

III. With a view to make the work of the Party effective, it shall be open to its members in the Assembly and the various Provincial Councils to seek election to every post and place in the Assembly or the Councils, and on their Committees which may be open to them by election.

Provided that no member shall seek election in contravention of any rules framed by the members of the Party in the Assembly or any of the Councils, as the case may be

IV. Outside the Councils the Party shall work for:

(a) Inter-communal unity with a view to bring about complete understanding between Hindus, Mahomedans, Sikhs, Parsees, Jews, Indian Christians (including domiciled Anglo-Indians) and all other communities living in India; more specially the removal of the disputes and differences between Hindus and Mahomedans and Brahmans and non-Brahmans.
(b) Removal of untouchability and raising of the so-called depressed classes.
(c) Village organization.
(d) Organization of labour in the country, industrial as well as agricultural, including ryots and peasants, with a view to protect and promote its interests and enable it to take its proper place in the struggle for Swarajya.
(e) The acquiring of the economic control of the country including the development of commerce and industry.
(f) The acquiring of the control of Nationalists over local and municipal affairs by contesting elections to local and municipal boards in the several Provinces.
(g) The carrying out of the constructive programme of the Congress in such manner as it thinks necessary in relation to Swadeshi, khaddar, temperance, national education and arbitration courts.
(h) The boycott of selected British Empire goods manufactured outside India on the advice of a committee, with a view to use it as a political weapon in the pursuit of Swarajya.
(i) The formation of a Federation of Asiatic countries and rationalities, with a view to secure the solidarity of Asiatic nations including Egypt, to promote Asiatic culture and mutual help in the matter of trade and commerce.
(j) Organization of agencies of foreign propaganda for Indian affairs with special reference to the dissemination of accurate information, and the securing of the sympathy and support of foreign countries in this country's struggle for Swarajya.

I have given this programme in extenso, as it was necessary to do so, for my argument. I have omitted Article IV as it was not necessary for that purpose. In Article I, I have italicised the words "whenever possible." There is nothing in articles III and V to which any Liberal, from the Right Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri downwards, could not subscribe. Article II is one which no member of the Liberal Party can accept. Of Article I, there is only one clause to which some members of that party may take exception. To us, the whole difference between the actual programmes of the two parties is reduced to Article II, and in the case of some, to Clause I of Article I. Of course, there is another important factor which cannot be omitted from consideration in discussing the difference between the programme of the two parties, i.e., the difference of mentality.

I shall reserve further comments for the next article.

SIR H. BUTLER DEPARTS FOR 'HOME'

RANGOON, April 4.

Sir Harcourt Butler who has been granted four months' leave left at 11-15 a.m. to-day for Calcutta *en route* to England.

Sir William Keith assumed office of Acting-Governor of Burma this afternoon, and Mr. James Mackenna took over the office of member of the Governor's Executive Council.

Mr. W. B. Brander will officiate as Chief Secretary and Mr. F. Lewisyohm as Development Commissioner.—A. P.

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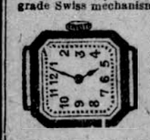

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HIGH COURT

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION OF MERCANTILE LAW.

Cox and Co.
vs.
H. Pestonji & Co.

(Before Hon. Mr. Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah.)

In this suit the plaintiffs claimed from the defendants a sum of Rs. 4,24,996 on certain accepted Bills of Exchange. The plaintiff's case was that between June and September 1920, the defendants accepted 25 Bills of Exchange drawn by Messrs. Royle and Binns at Manchester for different amounts in sterling upon the defendant payable 60 days after sight of each respective Bill. Between May and November 1920 the defendants similarly accepted 20 Bills of Exchange for various amounts drawn by Messrs. Davies Black and Co. at Manchester upon the defendants some 90 days and the others 120 days after sight. On October 1920 the defendants further accepted three Bills of Exchange drawn by Wilkinson and Warburton on the defendants payable 90 days after sight. All the Bills were drawn against certain shipments which had arrived in due course and were cleared by the defendants. The Bills were presented for payment on their respective due dates but were dishonoured and by mutual consent the time for payment was extended to different dates. But on the extended due dates too the Bills were dishonoured by non-payment.

The said bills were either drawn in favour of the plaintiffs or endorsed over to them and the plaintiffs now claimed Rs. 4,24,996 being the rupee equivalent of the aggregate sterling amount of the bills.

The defendants by their written statement admitted acceptance of the said bills. But they contended that the acceptance was conditional upon the goods against which the bills were drawn, being found to be of the contract quality, description and shipment. There were disputes between the defendants and the drawers as regards the quality, description and shipment of the said goods and the defendants, refused to pay the bills either on the due dates or the extended due dates thereof because of the said disputes. The defendants submitted that they were justified in refusing payment. The defendants further contended that the plaintiffs had been paid back large sums of money by the drawers on account of the said Bills in response to the plaintiffs' demand. As regards some of the said bills the drawers had agreed with the defendants to give them an allowance of 40 per cent.

The bills in suit were presented by the plaintiffs to the defendants for acceptance on different dates and all of them were accepted. The due dates were noted on the bills and before presentation for acceptance, the Bills were duly stamped as foreign Bills of Exchange. Before the expiration of the due dates the time for payment was extended more than once. All these alterations in the due dates were noted at the top on the Bills excepting the case of four Bills. In the case of all the groups of Bills no payment was made after the finally extended dates and about the end of 1922 they were all noted for non-payment.

Mr. O'Gorman with Mr. Kemp appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. B. J. Desai with Mr. D. F. Mulla and Mr. Setalvad appeared for the defendants.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship in the course of his judgment after setting out the facts remarked that broadly the points raised in the case were that the Bills of Exchange had been materially altered, that the altered Bills were new instruments and as such not admissible in evidence for want of fresh stamp. Further that the Bills had been fully or partly paid by the drawers. Dealing with the first point his Lordship observed that it was conceded that the alterations were made with the consent of the acceptors and that the documents had not become void by reason of the alterations. But the defendant contended that the alterations in the date were material and the Bills therefore became new instruments requiring fresh stamp. The plaintiffs' answer was that there was no alteration in the body and that the due date was noted merely for convenience. His Lordship, however, on a careful consideration of the arguments came to the conclusion that the alteration in the due date was a material alteration. According to English cases such an alteration in the date was sufficient to constitute the Bill a new instrument for the purposes of stamp and it made no difference whether the alteration was affected by changing the date on which the Bill was drawn or by indicating the change as in the present case.

His Lordship remarked that he had reached the conclusion as to the inadmissibility of the altered Bills for want of proper stamp with a certain degree of reluctance. The whole position was rather technical and in different cases accepted largely in the interest of Revenue. It was a point for the Legislature to consider whether in view of the obvious desirability if not necessity of allowing great freedom to merchants in the matter of extending the dates of payment the existing law could be reasonably modified without any appreciable risk to the Revenue. The amount of possible hardship was apt to be disproportionately greater than what the interests of Revenue might reasonable demand. With regard to the other point his Lordship was of opinion that the statement of account and the correspondence tended to show that the plaintiffs had received large amounts from the drawers. On the evidence he could not hold it proved that the plaintiffs were fully paid; but unless the Bills were discharged these payments by the drawers to the holder in due course in respect of advances against the Bills could not have affected the holder's right of action on the Bills. To the extent to which they were paid the plaintiffs would be trustees for the drawers. His Lordship accordingly dismissed the suit with costs.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

A PAPER ON "VISHA KANYA."

A monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held in the rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday last, under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. Justice Kincaid, the President of the Society.

Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A., Ph.D., read a paper on "Visha-Kanya (Poison-Damsel) of India, illustrated by the story of Susan Ramashgar in the Persian Burzo-Nameh."

The following is a brief summary of Dr. Modi's paper:—

According to the Indian Katha Saritsagara and other Indian books there were supposed to be in ancient India 'Visha Kanyas', i.e., Poison damsels who were sent into hostile countries to do all possible damage to them in a stealthy way. They acted as spies. At times both hostile parties used them one against another. This Poison damsel of ancient India has a parallel in the Sushan Ramashgar, i.e., Susan the Songstress, of the Persian Burjor-nameh, written in imitation of Firdousi's Shahnameh.

The name Sushan suggests that this Songstress was a Jewess. She encamped on a high way on the frontiers of Iran and enticed passing Iranian heroes to go to her tent to hear her sweet music. There she drugged a number of Iranian officers one by one and capturing them sent them as prisoners to the Court of the Turanian king, Afrasiab.

REMOVE UNTOUCHABILITY.

HINDU SABHA'S RESOLUTION.

HYDERABAD, Apl. 3.

The Hindu Dharma Perishad which holding its session for this year at the Prem Theatre, passed to-day a resolution advocating the removal of untouchability. The resolution *inter alia* says that the so-called untouchables ought not to be prevented from taking water from those reservoirs which are used by Brahmins as well as non-Brahmins and the Hindu community should do its best to give education to the depressed classes and thus try to elevate them.—A. P.

IN-COMING PASSENGERS.

S. S. "KAISAR-I-HIND."

The following passengers by the P. & O. S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" are due on Friday the 10th instant:—

Mr. J P Anastasiadi, Lieut T G Atherton, Mr W L Atkins, Mr A H Bailey, Mrs Bailey, Rev S M Bergin, Mrs C E Balfour, Capt H V Collingridge, Mrs Collingridge, infant and nurse, Lt-Col J C Coldstream, Mrs Coldstream, Mr F Cawasjee, Mr C R Caton, Mrs H d'A. Caamara and three children, Rev C W Dobbyn, Mrs F Dennis, Mr MDuteil, Mid K Durston, Major H Exham, Mrs H Exham, infant and nurse (Miss Davies), Mr G G Elliot, Mr J C Foulis, Mr A P Ferguson, Col C P Gunter, Capt H P Gatehouse, Miss E M Gwynne-Griffiths, Sergt W R Gilmartin, Miss L Gracious, Mrs M Hugo, Rev G E Hicks, Mr H F Hancock, Mr A A Horrex, Mrs Horrex, Capt H L Hill, Mrs W H Jackson, and infant, Mrs A E Joyce and two children, Mr W E Jenkins, Rev C M Keely, Miss Ludgate, Mr A Macdonald, Loeut E K Millar, Capt Mortimer, Mrs Mortimer and child, Major E T Metcalfe, Mrs Metcalfe and child, Mr F Mackenzie, Mr L Mace, Mid H Morland, Lieut J J O'Beirne, Mr L S Pinto, Mr B Pontet, Mr Priedemann, Capt A E Rusher, Mrs Rusher and two children, Lt-Col F W Robertson, Mrs Roberton, Mr R Sanderson, A F Sharpe R.S.M., Major J E B Serafton, Mrs Serafton, Mr T P Shah, Lt-Col G Tate, Mr G P C Thow, Mrs Thow, Mr G B Walthew, Capt C J Weld, Mr P A Wright, Mrs Wright, Mr J C Watt, Mr G S Wilkes, Mr S Webb.

OUT-GOING PASSENGERS.

The following passengers by the P. & O. S.S. "Dongola" left Bombay yesterday (Saturday):—

Capt G F Abram, Mr C H Allen, Mr N Appleby, Miss O J Ashton, Miss A D Ashton, Mr Baldwin, Mr L Barraclough, Mrs G Bean and infant, Mr S Boswell, Capt C W Beart, M.C., Capt A W B Becher M.C., Mr Bede, Mr F D Bennett, Mrs Birnie child, and infant, Mr and Mrs Blythe, Mrs L Bogle and infant, Mr A W Brooke, Mr H T Brown, Mr and Mrs T Burnett and three children, Mr R O Byrne, Miss M Cairns, Major A Campbell, Mr R A Caruth, Mrs L G Chapman, Mr Chandiramani, Sir Alfred Chatterton, Mr A Clark, Capt and Mrs R Cole St. G., Mr R W C Colam, Mr and Mrs G C Coleridge, Mrs Collins and infant, Major-General H F Cooke, C.B., C.S.I., C.B.E., D.S.O, Mr F B Cooper, Mr and Mrs A C Cotton, Mr E O and Mrs Cox, Mr T R Shepherd Cross, Miss Cullen, Mr and Mrs F A Dadrawala, Master F A Dadrawala, Miss A F Dadrawala, Mr W D'Souza, Mr F J Davidge, Mr E D David & child, Mr E N Dickenhon, Miss Dodsworth, Capt A S C Douglas, O.B.E., Mr W A Dutton, Capt W H R Dutton M.C., Capt G M Dyer, Mr A R Ellis, Mr R F Edge, Lt-Col J C Faunthorpe, C.B.E., M.C., Mrs B M Fenwick, Mr W Friend Mrs. J B Fullerton, Mrs M E Gale, Mr and Mrs M D Gamadia, Mr M C R Garraway, Mr S C Gawthropp, Mr F B Geidt, Major Gibbs, Major J G Gibson, M.C., Mrs M A Glennie, Capt B R Godley, Col Graham, Mr Thomas Grewar, Mr R P Haff, Mr J K Hyland(Mr J N Hainsworth, Mr E V Hallinan, Miss Hankin, Mrs Harper, Mr Geurley Harvey, Mr and Mrs T Harrison, and infant, Mr A Heather, Mr R Henry, Mr F J Hewer, Maj G N Hill, Mr J W C Holt, Mr Ramsay Howell, Mrs R E Howard, Mr and Mrs R J Hunter, Mr Hutton, Lady Innes, Major and Mrs F James, Mr R A Johnson, Mr A Keir, Lt-Col C N Keith, Mr and Mrs Haseen Khan and infant, Mr H W Kilby, Mr W W Laws ,Mr and Mrs Lea, Mr L F D Leslie, Miss V Levi, Major and Mrs H V Lewis, D.S.O., M.C., and infant, Capt J A Lewis, Mr G Lisk, Col and Mrs S G Loch C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., Capt C S Mackenzie, Major Malloy, Mr G S Madden, Major and Mrs R J Mac Nabb, Mr P Maloney, Mrs H Marshall and infant, Capt and Mrs F S Maxwell, Mr and Mrs McCrae, Major H R McDonald, Mr McKergow , Mr and Mrs H Mears, child and infant, Mr N McNache, Mr A Mellor, I.C.S., Mr Mitchell, Mr H Murray, Dr W P O'Connor and son, Mr and Mrs S P O'Donnell, Miss Paton, Lt-Col A W S Paterson D.S.O., Mr J R Payden, Mr and Mrs R S Pearson, Mr L J Peck, Mr B C Pennington, Mr P P Phillips, Mr P S Plowden, Mr and Mrs C A Pollard, Miss G L Pritchard, Lady Rawlinson and Maid, Miss M E Raynor, Mr and Mrs Reid, Maj. H P Renny M.C., Capt R Richardson, M.C., Mr C Rivaz, Mr N Robottom, Mr K A Robertson, Miss Ysobel Sawres, Col H T Sawyer C.B., D.S.O., Mr Sawyer, Mr A Shackle Hon. Noel and Mrs Shore, Mr H L Shoveller, Mr A G Shurbourne, Mr E A Sime, Major Narain Singh Subedar, Mr and Mrs Slade and infant, Capt G B Somerville, Capt A N Spooner and son, Mrs Stampe, Mrs N Staine, Major C H Standbridge, Dr Sukdial, Mr and Mrs Swan, Mr and Mrs W G Taggart, two children and nurse, Mr Thompson, Mr W J Thompson, Mrs H T Thompson, Miss M E Thompson, Miss B Thompson, Major Tunnard, Capt D F Tweedie, Miss Wade, Capt. E H Waddy, D.S.O., Mr A W Walker, Lt-Col H Watts, Capt G E M Whittuck M.C., Mrs. Whiteland, Mr and Mrs A M Williamson, Mrs V S Wilson, and infant, Mr N W Withers, Mrs S N Williams, Mr E R Wood, Mr E A Woodhouse, and Mrs R J Wyllie.

S.S. "MODASA."

The following passengers by the B. I. S.S. "Modasa" left Bombay on 2nd April 1925:—

Miss E C Abbott, Miss H Addington, Mr B F Banks, Mr T H Barnard, Mr R G Beckley, Mr and Mrs E H Berthoud, Major J A and Mrs Breet, and two children, Mr and Mrs C H Bristow, and two infants, Mrs E M Bucher, Mr and Mrs W J Clerke, Mr and Mrs R H Coad, Mrs M H Crawley and child, Major and Mrs C C Crick, O.B.E., infant and nurse, Mr W H Dingle, Dr Miss Drake, Mr and Mrs D H Emerson, two infants and nurse, Miss England, Mrs E Foskett, Mr and Mrs E R Foy, Mr (Sr) Foy, Miss Foy, Miss R A Garnett, Major and Mrs F R S Grant, Miss I S Gibson, Capt E N Goddard O.B.E., M.C., Mrs A Gore and child and infant, Cat R M Grazebook O.B.E., M.C., Mrs A G Gray, two infants and nurse, Mr. and Mrs A R Grundy and child, Major J R Guild, D.S.O., Mrs J Bethune Hardy, Mr W C Hine, Mr and Mrs J Howarth, and two sons, Miss Hutchinson, Miss Kitcat, Mrs T Lamb, Miss Langlands, Mrs E C Lane, Mrs H J Langdon and two children, Mr and Mrs P D Latham and infant, Capt and Mrs E H Lea and two infants, Mr and Mrs J F Macdonell child infant and nurse, Mr and Mrs T J Mackenzie and infant, Mr R M Marks, Mr and Mrs J W G May, Mr and Mrs McGlashan, Mr and Mrs H R Messum and infant, Master R P Messum, Mr C R Moore, Mrs W J Ottley, Mr E T Pain, Mr and Mrs E A E Peirce, Miss Peirce, Mr and Mrs W E Plow, Mrs Potts, child and nurse, Major E H Pott, D.S.O., Mrs W E Price, Mrs P B Richards and infant, Capt and Mrs W Roob M.C. and child, Capt A H Rootes, Miss Stuart Russell, Sir George Saltmarsh, Mrs F M Simons, Mr R A J Somers, Mr J Moore Stevens, Brig-Genl W D Villiers Stuart, C.B.E., D.S.O., Major and Mrs A Thompson, Mrs J Tinson, Mr and Mrs J Leslie Webb, and infant, Mrs W Wonostrocht and Mr H C Way.

CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

LESSON FOR POLITICIANS.

BOMBAY, April 3.

The Political Correspondent of the "Free Press of India" writes:—

The second reading of the Civil Services Bill has a moral lesson for politicians. In politics what counts is not the high-sounding name but the substance. The Reforms have not secured to the people an iota more of political responsibility than what they had under the Minto-Morley constitution. The only tangible effect of the Reforms has been to increase the cost of administration out of proportion to the capacity of the people. It was in 1921 that the Assembly adopted unanimously on the motion of Mr. Ginwala a resolution recommending to the Governor-General in Council to abolish the distinction between votable and non-votable items and to submit all the items of the budget to the vote of the Assembly. The only objection raised by the Government spokesmen was that the Law Officers of the Crown were of opinion that it was not within the competence of the Governor-General in Council to abolish the distinction. The Governor-General could have acted on his own authority in the direction of the Assembly's resolution; but he did not do so. The Government of India were, however, bound by their declared policy on that resolution not to be a consenting party to any further deprivation of the rights of the Assembly to scrutinise the budget This is, however, exactly what they have done by their being a party to the Civil Services Bill, which constitutes a serious encroachment upon the rights of the Indian Legislatures.

It is also of interest to note that the Report of the Lee Commission is the outcome of a resolution adopted in the Assembly in February, 1922, urging that "enquiries without delay be inaugurated as soon as possible to give effect to the declaration of August 20, 1917, in the direction of increased recruitment of Indians in the All-India services." Is it not an irony that instead of increased association of Indians the only effect of the Assembly's resolution should be an increased burden of over a crore of rupees on account of the services.

During the budget discussion in the Assembly and the Provincial Legislatures, it has been stated times without number by official spokesmen that their respective Governments were anxious to devote all surplus funds accruing from fresh taxation or reduction in the Provincial contributions for nation-building activities in charge of the Transferred departments. In the Bombay Council the members refused to pass the Stamp Duty Bill on the oral assurance of Government spokesmen that the additional revenue derived from the tax would be devoted to Transferred departments' activities. It appears from what has happened in Madras that it is always safe not to put trust in the words of Government and their spokesmen.

One of the strongest pleas urged in favour of the remission of Provincial contributions has been that the surplus left by such remission would be devoted to nation-building activities. In moving the resolution on the reduction of Provincial contributions Sir Basil Blackett observed:—

"Their policy was to extinguish the Provincial contributions at the earliest possible moment, because Government felt that there was nothing more likely to help forward both the working of the reformed constitution and the building up of opportunities for a better life for the people of India than the reduction of the Provincial contributions."

The Assembly not contended with Sir Basil's own statement adopted unanimously a rider moved by Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar, which runs:—

"This Assembly further recommends that the Governor-General be pleased to convey to the Provincial Governments concerned the view of the Assembly that the amount hereby released or given be devoted mainly to the expenditure in the Transferred departments."

Madras benefits to the extent of 126 lakhs of rupees under the reduction of the Provincial contributions. Until the reduction was secured the spokesmen of the Madras Government all declared that without a reduction the Education and Public Health activities were suffering in the Presidency and that the bulk of any reduction would be devoted for their expansion Lord Willingdon had even given a public assurance in these terms. Mr. B. A. Graham, the Finance Member of the Madras Government, was an enthusiastic advocate of this view, until the reductions had been secured. After the reduction on the 30th March, Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao moved that the next item on the agenda. "Further demands for grants for 1925-26" be adjourned till the Government gave the Council a comprehensive view of what they proposed to do with the remission of Rs. 126 lakhs. He said during the last four years nothing had been done for rural development. They were interested in seeing before any further steps were taken that money was allotted for the nation-building activities. In reply the Finance Member said the Government had not come to any decision. His own opinion was that instead of adding to their own expenditure they should use the remitted money to pay back their debts.

Comments are needless. The Madras Council has carried the resolution. The 'Madras Mail" commenting on this episode concludes:—

"But first, last and all the time, the Government should bear in mind the pledges of their predecessors and in the interest of that continuity of policy so necessary to good Government, take steps to fulfil the pledges."

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

ORION AND SHOLAPUR DRAW.

G. I. P.'S LAST MINUTE RECOVERY.

The crowd which turned out to witness the match between the Orien Sporting Association and the G. I. P. Sholapur were amply rewarded by a clean and scientific tussle. Both teams were well balanced and there was none of the dirty play which has been a feature of several of the past games. Frank Gomes was once again seen in the Orion defence which was consequently strengthened. The brilliant play of Andrew Pereira their centre half was an outstanding performance both the goals being netted by this player. Abreo and Gomes played a great and resourceful game although not one of the remainder could be called a laggard. As in the previous match Kirkham was not at all ruffled by the fact that his side was one goal to the bad and maintained a steady defence throughout in spite of the fact that he had to make up for the erratic play of his colleague.

Even play marked the opening stages of the match both goals being visited in quick succession. It was all that the G. I. P. halves could do to hold their nippy opponents the duels between the two clever teams being well applauded by an appreciative crowd. The railwaymen were the first to draw S. Gardener scoring about the middle of the first half. Just before half time Pope missed a good opportunity by lifting the ball over the bar.

The Orion had the game well in hand on the re-start and kept in their opponents' twenty-five. D'Melho broke away on the right only to be stopped by Gomes, and when C. Gardener looked dangerous the same player was the spot to deprive him of the ball. Albert took his pass and transferred to Richards, Gillette intervening at the right moment. The Orion centre-half was doing a lot of work, well up with his forward and when a scramble took place in front of the railway goal he nipped in to equalise with a neat scoop.

The local forwards almost repeated the dose immediately after the bully-off. Dominic lifting the ball over with a terrific drive. A combined movement by the Sholapur was well blocked by Abreo who followed up with a delightful cork-screw swerve, which left his opponents gaping. Sullivan was marking Franklin carefully which made the right wing ineffective. A break away by Dominic was followed by a scramble in the goal-mouth Andrew Pereira putting his side ahead It was a false move to bring E. Pereira back to help in the defence as this created an increased pressure on the home goal while the Orion forward line suffered on account of its reduced number. Gomes and Abreo earned rounds of applause by their excellent defence and frequently set their forwards going. A particularly dangerous rush was well stopped by Kirkham who put S. Gardener in possession. Falcon sent him back and Franklin led a sudden raid but spoilt a good opportunity by attempting a difficult angle shot instead of passing back to Dominic who was unmarked.

Sholapur obtained a long corner but were sent back on account of "sticks." The stick work of Dominic was a treat to see and he was well backed up by his colleagues. All the attacks of the local side originated in the right, Franklin doing some fast runs, but he was unfortunate in mis-hitting. Full-time was gradually drawing near and the railwaymen were doing all they could for the equaliser. Gardener came within shooting distance on several occasions but some one invariably got off-side and a free hit was the result. Shortly before the end Lincoln put in a shot from the edge of the circle and following up took the ball as it rebounded off the goalie's pads, equalising with a smart tap. During the extra ten minutes both sides were almost through but the defence always got the better of the attack and the final whistle found the score two all.

ORION SPORTING ASSOCIATION:—Naidu; Abreo and Gomes; Hodges, A. C. Pereira and Falcon; Franklin, Dominic D'Souza, Richards, Albert D'Souza and E. Pereira.

G. I. P., SHOLAPUR:—Bunyan; Kirkham and Gillete. McDonnough, Fritchley and Sullivan; D'Melho, C. Gardener, Lincoln, Pope and S. Gardener.

Referees: Messrs. James and Woods.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

SATURDAY'S MATCHES.

LONDON, April 4.

The following are the results of the Football matches played in the League to-day:—

First Division:—Arsenal one, Cardiff one; Aston Villa one, Sunderland four; Blackburn nil, Notts County two; Bury one, Burnley nil; Huddersfield two, Everton nil; Liverpool one, Birmingham one; Manchester City two, Preston one; Newcastle nil, West Bromwich one; Nottingham Forest four, Leeds nil; Sheffield United two, Tottenham nil; West Ham one, Bolton one.

Second Division:—Barnsley one, Clapton Orient one; Blackpool two, Leicester one; Bradford City two; Chelsea nil; Derby one, Manchester United nil; Fulham one, Oldham nil; Hull nil, Stoke nil; Middlesborough nil, Crystal Palace nil; Portsmouth one, Coventry nil; Southampton one, Port Vale nil; South Shields nil, Stockport one; Wolverhampton one, Sheffield Wednesday nil.

Third Division (Southampton Section):—Bristol Rovers one, Millwal one; Charlton nil, Bristol City one; Exeter nil, Luton one; Newport one, Brentford nil; Northampton nil, Swindon nil; Queens Park Rangers nil, Plymouth one; Reading one, Bournmouth one; Southend nil, Norwich one; Swansea two, Gillingham nil; Watford nil, Aberdare nil; Merthyr one, Brighton two.

Third Division (Northern Section):—Barrow two, Bradford one; Crewe one, Halifax one; Doncaster two, Grimsby two; Durham nil, New Brighton nil; Lincoln one, Wrexham one; Nelson one, Darlington one; Rochdale nil, Ashington nil; Southport two, Hartlepools nil; Tranmere one, Rotherham nil; Walsall five, Chesterfield nil; Wigan one, Accrington two.

Scottish League:—Aberdeen nil, Hearts nil; Ayr nil, Falkirk nil; Cowdenbath three Hamilton one; Dundee three Hibernians nil; Morton one, St. Johnstone one; Motherwell two, Kilmarnock nil; St. Memen one, Queens Park two.

Following two fixtures were not played:—Raith vs Partick and St. Mirren vs. Queens Park.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

SCOTLAND DEFEATS ENGLAND.

London, Apr. 4.

A football international between Scotland and England was played at Glasgow to-day in bright weather and before a hundred-thousand spectators. The play was fast, but except on the left wing neither attack showed effective combination. All the half-backs were quick on the ball. Towards the interval Scotland played up splendidly all the forwards showing to advantage. In some loose play Gallacher scored a goal with a grand shot. At half time Scotland was leading by one goal to nil. After resumption Scotland continued to play better than England and the English players were kept busy checking clever the Scottish forwards. Three minutes before the finish Gallacher scored a second goal for Scotland which thus won the match and the international championship—Reuter.

RUGBY UNION MATCHES.

London, Apr. 4.

The following are the results of the principal matches played in the Rugby Union to-day:—

Leicester Sixteen, Blackheath thirteen.
Harlequins eight, Bristol four.
London Irish twenty-two, Portsmouth Services nil.
Old Merchant Taylors twenty-three, London Welsh thirteen.
Northampton eleven, Old Blues fifteen.
Mosley three, Birmingham three.
Pontypool thirteen, Gloucester six.
Manchester thirteen, Waterloo five.
Ponarth nil, Aberavon eleven.
Abertillery nil, Ebbw Vale eight.
Cardiff three, Newport four.
Llanelly twenty-two, Swansea three.
The matches between Birkenhead Park and London, Scottish and Royal High School F. P. versus Edinburgh Wanderers were scratched The match between Plymouth and Neath was not played.—Reuter.

QUEEN'S CLUB TENNIS.

London, Apr. 4.

The following are the results of the finals in the Queen's Club British Covered Courts Championships:—

Men's Singles:—S. Jacob beat P. Spence (holder) 3/6 7/5 6/0 3/6 6/3.

Men's Doubles:—Spence and C. Kingsley (holders) beat S. Doust and J. Wheatley 9/7 6/4 1/6 7/5.

Ladies' Singles:—Miss Reid-Thomas beat Hon. Mrs. Coston 6/2 7/5.

Mixed Doubles:—Spence and Miss Colver beat G. Crole-Rees and Mrs. Stoke 3/6 6/2 6/2.—Reuter.

SCOTLAND BEAT ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 4.

In the Association football international match, played at Hampden Park, Glasgow, to-day, Scotland beat England by two goals to nil.—Reuter.

CAN'T ACCEPT APOLOGY.

U. P. GOVT. AND "VARTAMAN."

CAWNPORE, Apl. 4.

In connection with the case under Section 124A I. P. C. pending against Pandit Rama Shankar Awasthi, the editor of the local daily "Vartaman", the District Magistrate of Cawnpore announced to-day that the local Government could not accept the apology tendered by the accused. Accordingly the case will be resumed on the 16th instant.—A. P.

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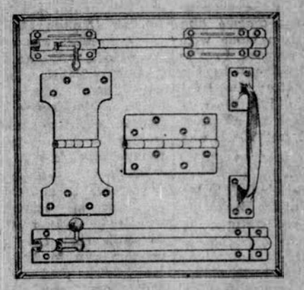

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SCOUTS' MEMORIAL PARADE

PUNJAB GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTE TO LATE C-IN-C.

LAHORE, April 3.

Impressive Memorial Parade of representative Girl Guides and Boy Scouts of the Punjab was held this afternoon at the University Sports Grounds in commemoration of the late Commander-in-Chief in India. About two thousand boyscouts and girl guides took part in the parade and there was a large crowd of spectators who witnessed the ceremony. As soon as His Excellency the Governor and Lady Hailey arrived in the grounds troops saluted and two minutes silence was observed. The Governor then addressed a few words to the Scouts and guides telling them of the qualities of the late Lord Rawlinson who was his personal friend. The late Commander-in-Chief said His Excellency, was not only a fine and distinguished soldier but a friend of all. In remembering him that evening they should try to be good soldier.

A number of buglers from the Royal Borks Regiment, who had come specially from the Cantonment then sounded the 'last post' amidst solemn silence. The Governor and Lady Hailey then inspected the Scouts and left the grounds late in the evening.

WEARING OF GOWNS.

LEGAL ETIQUETTE IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, April 3.

An interesting point to legal etiquette was raised before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, this morning. Some time ago the Chief Presidency Magistrate issued a circular requiring all legal practitioners appearing before Bench Courts to be robed. Recently, a legal practitioner was refused hearing by an Honorary Presidency Magistrate because he was not robed. This morning, the President of the Egmore Bar Association represented to the Presidency Magistrate that since the issue of his circular, practitioners had complied with his circular when appearing before Bench Courts, but they felt that Bench Magistrates had no power to compel them to wear gowns. It was represented that the view of the Advocate-General was that it was not necessary for a legal practitioner to wear gowns when appearing before Honorary Presidency Magistrates. It was pointed out that a former Presidency Magistrate had exempted practitioners from wearing gowns during the summer season. The Magistrate was urged to reconsider his circular and leave the wearing of gowns to the discretion of practitioners. The Magistrate asked the President of the Bar Association to submit his application in writing so that he might take time and consider the matter which was agreed.—A. P.

"SWARAJ PARTY IN ASSEMBLY."

MR. A. RANGASWAMI IYENGER'S LECTURE.

MADRAS, April 3.

Speaking on the work of the Swaraj Party in the Assembly Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar M.L.A., said that the Swaraj Party had not only to render an account of its stewardship, but also to place before the country the new position that had arisen. Those of them who had to bear the brunt of the fight felt that a situation had arisen in which they thought whether the time had not arrived to change their policy or to continue it or to go to the country for a mandate. The speaker then dealt with the growth of the joint nationalist party in the Assembly, the relations between the Independents and the Swarajists and several other matters and characterised Lord Reading's attitude as one of utter indifference and hostility to the Assembly. Concluding the speaker said that however much their "Independent" friends might try to weaken the Swarajists, the partial system of diarchy had failed and it was their duty to say whether a change was necessary or not and to take bold steps towards responsible Government from this time. The electorate must give a mandate to their representatives, the Independents and Swarajists and that the former should not persist in their present policy, but they must refuse to co-operate with the Government so long as Government pursued their present policy of flouting public opinion.—A.P.

"TIME HAS NOT YET COME."

INDEPENDENTS AND OBSTRUCTION.

MADRAS, April 4.

Mr. R. K. Shanmugam Chetty, chief whip of the Independent party in the Assembly in the course of a statement to the press expresses surprise at the statement made by Mr. Rangachari about the so-called split in the Assembly and more so that he should take the credit for bringing the Independents to his view and break away from the Swarajist policy of obstruction. Mr. Chetty says that resort to parliamentary methods of obstruction and constitutional deadlocks if and when necessary one of the rules of the party. The only difference between the two parties is that the Independents feel that the time has not yet come to put that policy into operation. Mr. Chetty has no doubt that the two parties will work together on important questions as they had done in the past. He says that as the chief whip of the party he knows that Mr. Rangachari has absolutely no influence with the party and recalls that the whole party opposed all of Mr. Rangachari's elaborate amendments to Mr. Patel's Bill for the repeal of the Repressive Laws. Mr. Chetty concludes with saying that the work of the Independent Party is entirely due to the able and masterful personality of its leader Mr. Jinnah.—A. P.

TURKISH R. C. DEPUTATION IN KHAIRPUR STATE.

DONATION FROM H. H. THE MIR.

KARACHI, April 4.

The deputation of the Turkish Red Crescent Society consisting of Dr. Ismail Sessim Pasha, Dr. Hikmat Bey and Professor Tewfik Bey visited the Khairpur State on Friday. They were received by His Highness the Mir who made a donation of Rs. 7,000 on his own behalf and Rs. 3,000 on behalf of his son and heir-presumptive, Mir Faiz Mahomed Khan. The Delegation has left for Lahore *en route* to Delhi.

A branch of the Indian Red Crescent Society was inaugurated in Khairpur State, yesterday, in the presence of Dr. Dhunjibhoy Mehta and others. His Highness the Mir became the Patron of the Society and made a donation of Rs. 5,000. The Wazir became a life member 25 members were enrolled.—A. P.

FATAL STAB WITH KNIFE.

SEQUEL TO ALLEGED INSULT TO WOMAN.

POONA, April 4.

A stabbing affair is reported from Poona city in which a man named Rama Bhiwa Ghusal was stabbed by Pandu Tukaram Delvi. The accused, it appears, insulted the wife of the deceased on 31st March last during her husband's absence. On his return, he is stated to have remonstrated with the accused and the parties came to blows. In the scuffle Pandu Tukaram took out a knife and stabbed his assailant. The latter was taken to the Sassoon Hospital where he died on Thursday last. The police have arrested Pandu Tukaram.—A. P.

"HIGHLY UNSATISFACTORY."

U. P. COUNCIL ON MUDDIMAN DOCUMENT.

LUCKNOW, April 3.

After two days prolonged debate the United Provinces Legislative Council, on the motion of Dr. Ganeshprasad, passed the following resolution:—"That this Council recommends that Government be pleased to convey to the Government of India the considered opinion of the Council that the Muddiman Committee's report and recommendations are highly unsatisfactory and that immediate steps should be taken to revise the constitution in conformity with the wishes of the people." About twenty members took part in the debate and all of them insisted that dyarchy was unworkable and must go. Some members urged the formation of a second chamber in the provinces, transfer of more departments to the Minister and appointment of a Royal Commission for the immediate revision of the constitution. Some members expressed opinion that educational qualifications should be laid down for Council Members. Mussalman members expressed the view that the interest of the Minor communities should be adequately safeguarded previous to any change in the present constitution. Indian Mussalmans, they insisted, were as anxious to attain Swaraj as the members of any other community, but they wanted their community to be regarded as a part and parcel of the Indian nation. While Dr. Ganeshprasad and other Independents and Swarajists favoured the wide extension of franchise, Dr. Ziauddin and some other speakers were opposed to any further extension of franchise without the extension of education among the electorates.

The Swarajists characterised the Majority Report as a waste paper document. They had no faith in the acts of Royal Commission.

The officials took no part in the debate, Hon. Mr. O'Donnel declaring at the outset that the U. P. Government was neither responsible for the appointment of the Committee nor did the Committee submit its report to them. The matter was one for the consideration of the Secretary of State and the Government of India.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency Sir William Morris formally prorogued the U. P. Council today. In doing so the Governor thanked the members for voting the budget demands. He expressed his satisfaction at the remission of provincial contributions. The Governor congratulated the Council for passing the Oudh Courts Bill. The Governor spoke in appreciative terms of Mr. O'Donnell's invaluable services and complimented him on his consummate skill, unfailing tact, and good temper in the Council debates. Speaking on behalf of the Government, His Excellency said if during the past four years the U. P. Council had won very high place among the provincial legislatures of India for dignity, sobriety and businesslike methods, the credit was in a large measure due to Hon. Mr. Keane the out-going President. In the existing complex constitution the Government and legislature were required, within certain definite limits, to work together for the good of the province. Those limits, the Governor pointed out, had not yet been breached in the United Provinces.

The Governor requested the members to bear in mind that when the time would come for the house to elect Mr. Keane's successor they should consider the gravity of the matter regardless of party or personal preferences and elect for this high office a gentleman, who, in their conviction, was most capable of sustaining and developing the traditions of order, reason and courtesy, which the Hon. Mr. Keane had so successfully inaugurated in this Council.

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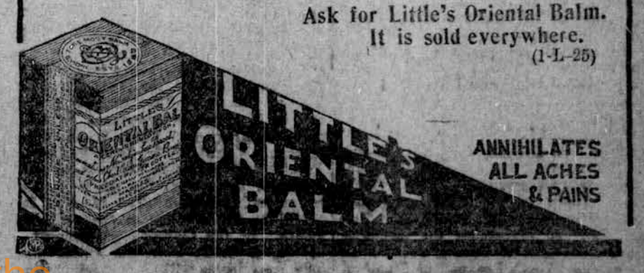

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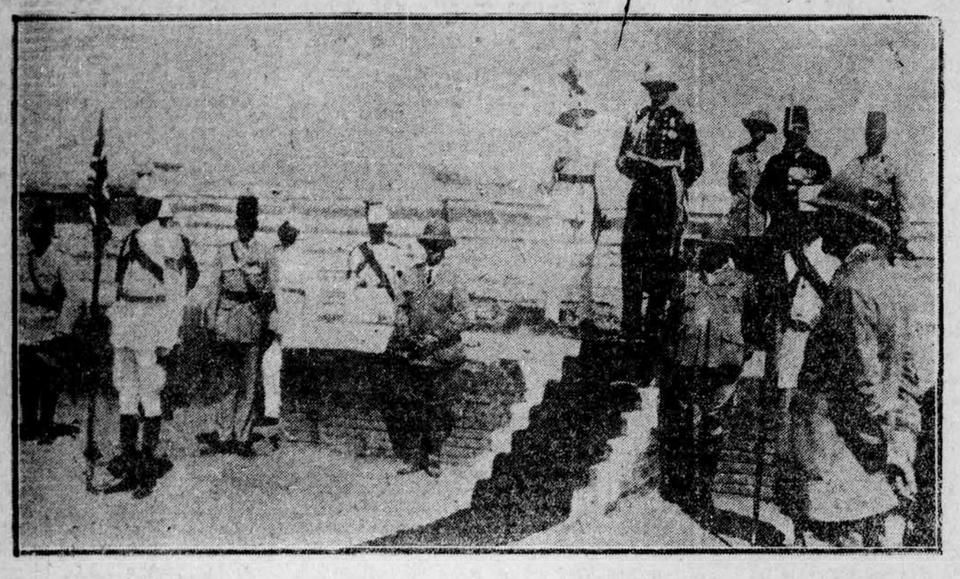
NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF SUDAN.



Courtesy:—"Illustrierte Blatt".
SIR GEOFFREY ARCHER TAKING OVER CHARGE AT KHARTUM.

PERSIAN PARLIAMENT.

Courtesy— L'Illustration.
The crowd before the Parliament building at Teheran on the opening day of the session when the question of establishing a Republic was everywhere being discussed.

FUNERAL OF PRESIDENT EBERT.

Courtesy—"The Graphic."
Half a million attended the funeral of the late President Ebert (inset) on March 4.

INTERNATIONAL PRIMA DONNAS.

Courtesy—"Literary Digest."
Personnel of a dinner-party given in London to international concert artists. Frieda Hampel and Gallicurci are seen seated together at the reader's left. Elsewhere are Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Kreisler, Joseph Hyslop, Wilhelm Backhaus and Dame Clara Butt.

U. S. WAR ON OPIUM.

Courtesy—"Literary Digest."
Representatives of the United States at the International Opium Conference recently held at Geneva: Fifth from left is Bishop Brent who quit the first Conference in disgust and the seventh is Mr. Stephen G. Porter, chairman of the delegation.

ANGORA.

Courtesy:—"Das Illustrierte Blatt".
A VIEW OF THE CITADEL OF ANGORA, THE CAPITAL OF THE TURKISH REPUBLIC.

A SAD MEMORY

CAMPAIGN AGAINST REACTION

INDIA AND TRADE WITH TURKEY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 16.

Five years ago, on this day the Allies, all of a sudden after the Modouras Armistice, occupied Constantinople. The bitter memories of this eventful day are being remembered by the Turkish nation for the fifth time to-day. The "Tanin" gives a graphic description of the events that took place on that day. Quite unawares the Allied dreadnaughts headed by the British Fleet entered the Straits of Dardenelles and appeared before the city. Howitzers and long range guns were levelled against the unarmed and helpless city. British army was landed and machine-guns were posted on the heads of all thoroughfares of the city. A small detachment of Turkish soldiers under Kemal-ud-Din Sami Pasha, lately Turkish Ambassador in Berlin and now in Angora to take over the command of the expeditionary force against Sheikh Said. was surround in bed, and was asked to surrender. The British soldiers entered the War Ministry in the presence of Fauzi Pasha, the then War Minister and at present the head of the General Staff and asked him to vacate the office, which he refused and said "I am a Turkish Officer. Only my corpse can be removed from here." The matter was delayed, and the Ministry of Marine, the Staff College and other public buildings were occupied. . . . "This", writes the "Tanin" "is the day in our history which shall never be forgotten by the Turkish nation. To perpetuate the memories of those brave sons of Turkey who fell on that day, the "Youth League" of Stamboul is to-day holding a meeting on the grave of Abu Eyyoub Ansari, from where the gathering will go to visit the graves of the martyrs and will recite the verses of the Holy Quran there. On their return from the graveyard, the people will hold a "Maulud ceremony" in the Mosque of Abu Eyoub."

A SAD MEMORY.

The "Watan" writes:—'.To-day is the anniversary of a sad and tragic event—the occupation of Stamboul by the Allies. The Turkish nation can never forget the black day of March 16. The memories of this tragedy, perpetrated in the name of civilisation, will be remembered by our generations yet to come. On that morning, the Allies who had prepared to occupy Stamboul . . . . Under the threat of bombarding the city from the dreadnaught howitzers all our Deputies, Nationalists, Officials and many editors and citizens were arrested; Government Offices, Military and literary institutions were all taken possession of. But by the force of faith and conviction and strength of arm of the Turkish people, the course of history was changed. All Turks stood up as one man and in the end, Turkey came out victorious. Along with the sad memories of March 16, we now can celebrate the happy day of July 9—the day of our victory and triumph."

Day by day the news from Kurdistan is more assuring. The concentration of the Government forces, although not completed, yet is taking place energetically. The reactionary movement once again loomed larger three days before when the rebels under the command of Shaikh Said himself made a desperate attack on Diarbeker, which was intended to be made the capital of an independent Kurdistan. The rebels occupied Kazi Keny, a village only at an hour's journey from Diarbeker and pressed towards the city. Some local Kurds joined the insurgents but the attack was heroically beaten off by the local troops and the enemy had to retreat. Diarbeker is definitely saved. Chermuk is recaptured by the Republican Army and Parlo is about to be retaken. Kemal-ud-Din Sami Pasha, lately Turkish Ambassador in Berlin is expected to command the Army; for, he is an expert in guerrilla warfare. The reaction is expected to be definitely crushed within a month. In the Chermuk engagement, one of Shaikh Said's sons was killed. So far only local forces with a few reinforcements and the population have been fighting. All those between 23-38 years of age are being mobilised in the districts surrounding the area under revolt. The Government forces are expected to advance from three sides—North, South and West. As soon as the snow thaws, the encircling movement will be complete. There seems to be no possibility of a general mobilisation. Perfect calm and tranquility prevails all over the rest of the country. The Government measures against the Press, though to a certain extent severe, were necessary in the face of this rank reactionary movement. No doubt in this wide anti-Press campaign some very valuable newspapers have either been totally suppressed or themselves have voluntarily given up writing their leading articles. Last week some papers in the Provinces along with one white Guards' Paper in Stamboul were suppressed.

TRIBUNALS AT WORK.

The Tribunals of Independence in which the Progressists did not take part; for, they considered those courts against the Constitution, began their activities last week. Four or five arrests in each of the following cities have been made:—Stamboul, Smyrna, Adana and Angora. The editor of a Provincial paper is also under arrest. The rest of the internees are not persons of note. It is said that the members of the Angora Tribunal will come to Stamboul as well, as the members of the Tribunal of Independence constituted after the publication of Sir Amir Ali's and Agha Khan's letter regarding the Khilafat Question, came here last year to try the three editors who had published the letter. The editors of the suppressed local papers here are not expected to be troubled any more. The suppression of their papers alone is considered a punishment sufficient in itself. But they will not be allowed (most probably) to issue any newspapers for the present.

The University students here in a meeting yesterday resolved to send groups of students during vacation to such parts of the Eastern vilayets as are backward in education; in order to enlighten the public mind on various topics; so that they may not fall a prey to propaganda, and so that they may be able to understand the real significance of Sultanat and Khilafat.

The President of the Republic and the Minister for Education were informed, by telegram, of this resolve of the students.

INDIA AND TURKEY.

Many businessmen from India have sent me letters asking me to supply them with more details regarding "Prospects for Indian Trade in Turkey." For the sake of convenience, I hereby mention the details that I have so far been able to gather about the matter and hope to supply them with full information in my next letter.

Stamboul and Smyrna are the two chief and busy parts of Modern Turkey. English can be used as a business language; but on account of the new law, all dealings with Turkish citizens and Government should be done in Turkish. The Sterling and Dollar are the chief foreign currencies and foreign trade accounts can be settled in them. The chief banks here are the following: National Turkish Credit Bank, the Imperial Ottomon Bank, Bank de Rome, Deutsch Bank, Bank of Salonika, American Express.

There is no direct steamship service between India and Turkey. Beside the regular weekly Khedavian Steamship service, there are Italian, French and British lines between Stamboul, Smyrna and Alexandia, Port Said etc. For Indian goods meant for Turkey, trans-shipment, is, therefore unavoidable under present circumstances. If Indian merchants can have their own steamship service between Bombay and Stamboul, it will save them many an inconvenience in case they begin their trade with the Near East.

Tea, grain (rice, wheat etc.) spices of all kinds and ivory work find an easy and ready market. Manufacture shall have to overcome competition, before it can find an easy a sale as the abovementioned produce. Jute goods as well can be secured; for, India is the sole supplier.

Turkish Tobacco and Olive Oil can be exported from Turkey in large quantities. Turkish tobacco is known all the world over and the Regie Concession that controlled its export and sale so far, is liquidated. The Turkish Government have, now, taken up the sale and cultivation of tobacco under their direct control for one year: after which time, either the state will become the permanent successor of the Regie or the "Banderole" system will be introduced. Under this system, the producer will sell his produce himself without the intermediation of the Government and the tax shall be realised through stamps labelled on each packet of the tobacco that is to be sold. In either case the export will be easier than before.

BALDWIN AND CLASS UNITY.

MR. MACDONALD'S VIEWS.

The London Correspondent of the Free Press of India writes under date March 20:—

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is writing a weekly article in the Labour paper, "The Daily Herald", and commenting on the present Prime Minister's recent speeches concerning the need for peace and unity in industry, the ex-Premier said, "the Premier's speeches are very impressive although none are more surprised than his own followers." Mr. MacDonald charges Mr. Baldwin with being very materialistic, and goes on to say that Mr. Baldwin appears unaware of many of the problems of modern industry, but welcomes the present Premier's attempt to reconcile the interests of employers and employees. "If", writes Mr. MacDonald, "Mr. Baldwin will continue in this path he will emerge in six months as a socialist."

EXTRAVAGANCE IN DRESS.

Various comments are being made here on the fact disclosed concerning the purchases of Miss Betty Blythe, who is renewing her wardrobe in London before returning to the United States. Miss Blythe, who has been described as "The Venus of the Films" has just returned from Germany, where she has been playing "She." She has spent literally a fortune upon two fur coats, paying not less than £12,000 for them. Among her other purchases are 100 pairs of stockings, some of them costing £5 each, and 24 pairs of shoes. The total cost of this "renewal" of her wardrobe is stated to be £30,000. Working men in the country, especially those who are unemployed are asking how such anomalies as this can come to pass, and are wondering if it is a sound economic system which can produce luxury commodities as these in unlimited quantities, while it is not found possible to build houses or find the necessary money for education, hospitals, clinics and social betterment generally.

KIDNAPPING A COMMUNIST.

The extraordinary story of the kidnapping of a Secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain, concerning which numerous questions have been asked in the House of Commons, appears likely to have a dramatic sequel shortly. The Home Secretary has stated that the matter is being enquired into and the police are carrying out an investigation. The names of the assailants of Mr. Pellit, the Secretary, who was forcibly carried off, are stated to be known to the Police. Mr. Pellit was journeying to a meeting, and at one of stations where the train stopped, his carriage was entered into by a number of men, who dragged him out and, despite his protests and appeals to the railway porters and others, took him to a hotel in a remote part of Wales where he was detained till the following afternoon.

BOY SCOUTS RALLY IN LAHORE.

LAHORE, April 4.

A grand Boy Scouts Rally and Jamboree was held this evening at the University Sports Ground when two thousand five hundred scouts from all parts of the Punjab took part in numerous displays of scout craft. About ten thousand spectators had gathered to witness the displays and jamboree. The whole force of the troop marched past His Excellency the Governor, the Chief Scout for the Punjab, who took the salute. Exhibition of scout handicraft was a feature of the Jamboree. At the conclusion of the displays, the Governor awarded flags and badges of honour to a number of scouts who cheered His Excellency as he left the grounds. Lady Hailey, Col. Commandant St. John, Sir Shadi Lal and Sir Mahomed Shafi were among the distinguished spectators who witnessed the rally.—A. P.

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